FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI-LED DELEGATION VISIT

Communique on Jaruzelski Visit

AU211410 Sofia BTA in English 1332 GMT 21 May 82

[Report on Bulgarian-Polish communique on the visit of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, to Bulgaria on 20 May 1982]

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA) -- A communique on the visit of Mr Wojciech Jaruzelski in Bulgaria (May 20) was given for publication here.

The relations between the BCP and the Polish United Workers' Party, between Bulgaria and Poland, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism are developing successfully in all spheres of life.

The two sides will continue to strengthen their friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, will work for their unity and cohesion within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and will follow the coordinated peace policy of the socialist countries.

The BCP and the Bulgarian people understand and fully support the moves of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government for the strengthening of the socialist system and for stabilization of the economic situation in Poland.

The Bulgarian side is confident that the Polish people will overcome the difficulties relying on the help and support of the socialist community.

The cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party is of decisive importance for the further all-round development of relations between Bulgaria and Poland. The traditional ties between the two parties will expand and deepen.

The two sides are interested in the deepening of relations between the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and the United Peasants' Party, between the parliaments, the governments and the youth organizations of the two countries.

The economic and techno-scientific cooperation will expand and deepen both on bilateral basis and within the CMEA framework. Efforts will be made to increase trade, to deliver on time the contracted raw materials, machines, installations, industrial equipment and consumer goods.

Industrial joint production and specialization will deepen in the sphere of shipbuilding, metallurgy, mechanical engineering, chemistry, electronics and electrical engineering. New forms of economic cooperation will be used, aimed at using the free production capacities in Poland in mechanical engineering, metallurgy, chemistry and the light industry. The possibilities of Bulgaria's participation in the completion of investment projects in Poland will be further studied, as well as the joint use of licences and the building of industrial and tourist projects by Polish builders in Bulgaria.

Bulgaria and Poland are unanimous that the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries, their principled foreign policy are the key stabilizing factor in the international relations, a guarantee of peace and security.

Bulgaria and Poland strongly condemn the attempts of imperialist forces at exploiting the internal difficulties of Poland for unfolding an anti-Polish and antisocialist propaganda. They are resolutely against any attempts at interference in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland under the form of economic sanctions and political pressure.

The two countries support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for unilateral moratorium on the medium-range missiles and on freezing the strategic weapons of the Soviet Union and the United States in both quantiative and qualitative respect. They are against the decision of the United States to manufacture the neutron bomb and new chemical weapons.

Bulgaria and Poland consider that the interests of the European peoples require the preservation of peace and security in Europe on the basis of strict observation of international agreements and treaties laying down the results of the Second World War and determining the territorial and political face of Europe.

They firmly reject the position taken by the United States and some other Western countries at the Madrid meeting as an infringement of the principles of the Final Act of Helsinki and as an inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of Poland. The two countries expressed hope that the meeting will end with the achievement of positive results and with a decision on the convening of a conference for measures to strengthen the trust and security and for disarmament in Europe.

BTA Commentary on Visit

AU211533 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 21 May 82

[BTA observer D. Shishmanov commentary: "Good Friends and Loyal Allies" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA) -- Good friends and loyal allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization, allies in the bilateral friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, CMEA partners -- in such an atmosphere proceeded the Bulgaro-Polish top-level meeting in Sofia.

The Zhivkov-Jaruzelski talks in meaning go beyond the traditional bilateral meetings. They coincide with an important movement in the life of socialist Poland -- the decisive phase of the struggle to finally bar the road of counterrevolution and imperialists collusion. In this respect the Bulgaro-Polish top level meeting in Sofia is an expression of the complete solidarity of Bulgaria and Poland, an expression of the loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism on which the friendship and alliance between the two fraternal socialist countries is based. The talks in Sofia have strengthened further the confidence that Poland will succeed in overcoming the difficulties created by the internal antisocialist forces and by the intolerable interference of the imperialist circles in the internal affairs of Poland, that she will remain a socialist country, a strong link in the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the socialist community. In Sofia the Polish party and state delegation encountered once again the practically proved complete understanding and unreserved political and economic support of the Bulgarian side, support to the moves of the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government in defence of the socialist system and for stabilization of the economic situation in that country.

Another circumstance renders special importance to the Zhivkov-Jaruzelski talks. They coincide with a dangerous complication of the international situation in the result of the aggressive policy and moves of the imperialist forces and, above all, of the United States. Bulgaria and Poland see an efficient rejection of this policy, which leads to stepping-up the arms race and grave endangering of peace in Europe and the world, in an increasingly closer cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, in the unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, in the coordinated foreign political line.

The latest initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union on the questions of disarmament, which were made public by Mr Leonid Brezhnev and have found worldwide a positive response, were unreservedly supported at the top-level bilateral meeting.

Attention also attracts the great importance attached by the two sides to the idea of creating zones without nuclear weapons, including in the Balkans and other parts of Europe.

The Bulgaro-Polish top-level meeting in Sofia is undoubtedly an important contribution to the further strengthening and development of solidarity and cooperation between the two countries and of the socialist community, a contribution to preservation and consolidation of European peace and security.

FILIPOV CONGRATULATES NEW ROMANIAN PREMIER

AU222005 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgaria 1930 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of Romania, expressing, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian people and on his own behalf, most cordial greetings on his election to this high post. The telegram expresses a belief that the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries will continue to develop and deepen for the prosperity of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community as well as of socialism and peace in the world.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF HUNGARIAN DELEGATIONS

Dinner Toast by Dzhurov

AU210940 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 19 May 82 p 1, 2

[Excerpt] On 18 May Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of National Defense, gave a dinner at the central people's army house in honor of Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the delegation led by him.

The dinner was attended by Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department at the BCP Central Committee; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of National Defense and chief of staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Col Gen Kiril Kosev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army; Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of defense; deputy ministers of National Defense; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and generals and officers of the Bulgarian People's Army. Col Gen Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member Countries; Jeno Sebestyen, Hungarian ambassador to Bulgaria; and Col Vincze Boros, Hungarian army and air attache to Bulgaria, were also present.

In his speech Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense, emphasized that the Bulgarian people, guided by their communist party, are skilfully implementing the historic decisions of the 12th BCP Congress. He also pointed out that the friendship between the Bulgarian and Hungarian peoples, between our parties and armies is constantly strengthening. The role and significance of the combat friendship and cooperation between our armies, the Soviet army and the armies of the other Warsaw Pact member countries has substantially increased.

Expressing his cordial gratitude for the welcome accorded to the delegation in Bulgaria, Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of national defense of the Hungarian People's Republic, emphasized his admiration for the Bulgarian People's persistent struggle to achieve further successes in building a developed socialist society. He pointed out that the unity of our parties and peoples and the fraternal friendship between our socialist armies is a guarantee for peace and security of the peoples.

The dinner was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Zhivkov Receives Defense Minister

AU211524 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA) — Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, received a delegation of the Hungarian People's Army led by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defence of Hungary. The meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and minister of national defence.

Zhivkov Receives Marothy

AU211519 Sofia BTA in English 1448 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA) — Today the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received Mr Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and first secretary of the Budapest municipal committee of the party, who heads a Hungarian party delegation visiting the country at the invitation of the Sofia city committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

Military, Party Delegations Depart

AU212032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 82

[Summary] The Hungarian military delegation headed by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of Hungary, which visited Bulgaria at the invitation of Army General Dobri Zdhurov, minister of national defense, and the Hungarian party delegation headed by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP Central Committee and first secretary of the Budapest municipal party committee, which visited Bulgaria at the invitation of the Sofia City BCP Committee, both left the country during the evening of 21 May.

TANJUG REPORTS ON 'AUSTERITY MEASURES' 20 MAY

LD201122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 21 May 82

["Austerity Measures in Bulgaria" -- TANJUG headline, by TANJUG correspondent Pavle Mrmevski]

[Text] Sofia, 20 May (TANJUG) -- At the time when frugality involving raw materials, all types of energy and fuel has become the nation No. 1 slogan in Bulgaria the powerful and omnipresent institution in the country -- the state and people's control has received high marks. The state institution has some 250,000 inspectors, so called state and people's controllers, whose task is to control the implementation of government and party decisions, to discover and prevent stealing and speculative activity, control the implementation of production tasks in all enterprises.

The state control, regarded here with great awe and respect, is called [on to] "peer" into every organization, to discover and punish faults and misdeameanours but also to assist in the implementation of tasks initiated by the Bulgarian party and government. Its competence is broad and involves the control of work of ministries, the business activity of People's Councils, shops and even social organizations. It controls prices, particularly the quality of products, controls the preparation and implementation of economic plans. It nevertheless devotes greatest attention to the strengthening of state discipline, protection of the law and state property from stealing and misdemeanours. As the Bulgarian party press organ RABOTNICHESKO DELO noted a few days ago, "very frequently in evidence is ineffective work and bad discipline, mistakes and sloppiness. The concealing of anarchy and shifting of responsibility..."

DIMITUR POPOV DIES AFTER PROLONGED ILLNESS

AU212029 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 82

[Summary] After a prolonged and grave illness Dimitur Popov, the loyal son of our party and people, died on 20 May 1982, at the age of 70. He was a member of the BCP Central Committee and an active fighter against fascism and capitalism.

A committee for the organization of Dimitur Popov's funeral, chaired by Cormade Kiril Zarev, has been established. The deceased will lay in state at the central club of the people's army on 22 May 1982 from 1100 to 1200 local time. The funeral will take place at 1230 local time in the Sofia central cemetery.

Leaders Attend Funeral

AU221807 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 May 82

[Summary] The funeral of Dimitur Popov, member of the BCP Central Committee, took place in Sofia today. The deceased lay in state at the central house of the people's army where the following leaders stood as guards of honor: Todor Zhivkov, Grisha Filipov, (?Milko Balev), Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Georgi Atanasov, [name indistinct], Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev.

At the Sofia cemetery Kiril Zarev later read a letter of sympathy from Todor Zhivkov to the family and friends o. Dimitur Popov.

LEADERS RECEIVE FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Doynov Receives Benin Minister

AU191955 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] On 19 May Comrade Ognyan Doynov received Gado Girigissou, member of the Politburo of the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, chairman of the Central Committee Foreign Relations Commission and minister of public works construction and housing, who is visiting Bulgaria. Matters pertaining to further developing and strengthening bilateral cooperation were discussed at the meeting which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Netherlands Ambassador

AU191957 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] On 19 May Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, received Johan Gerhard Wilson Faber, the newly appointed ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Bulgaria, in connection with his forthcoming presentation of credentials.

Zhivkov Receives Faber

AU212031 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA) -- Today the president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, spoke optimistically about the prospects facing Bulgaro-Dutch relations. "Their upward development over recent years, inspires faith in their further promotion," he said, accepting the credentials of the newly-appointed ambassador of the Netherlands here, Mr Johan Gerhard Wilson Faber.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed satisfaction with the interest evinced by the ambassador in the development of the economic ties between the two countries. Stressing the existence of much greater possibilities for a further development of cooperation and exchange in the spheres of science, technology and culture, especially in the sphere of the economy and trade, Mr Todor Zhivkov said: "Along with it the conditions are coming to ripeness for a further upward development, for raising the level of political relations between Bulgaria and the Netherlands. We are convinced that this is in the mutual interest and that we each have a lot to learn from the other".

"A source of great satisfaction, and this is indeed unique, is when at a time when the world trade is pronouncedly uncertain, last year the amount of Bulgaro-Dutch trade achieved a rise by more than one-third, while the rise in the Bulgarian exports for the Netherlands is still more impressive", said the ambassador for his part.

SRV Ambassador Received

AU212033 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 May 82

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, received Le Quang Hiep, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in Sofia today on the occasion of his forthcoming final departure from our country.

Filipov Receives GDR Delegation

AU210931 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (BTA) -- Today Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Ministerial Council and member of the Politburo of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP received Mr Lothar Kolditz, chairman of the National Council of the National Front of the GDR.

The guest was made familiar with the place and role of the Fatherland Front in Bulgaria in fulfilling the decisions and tasks set by the 12th Congress of the BCP. At the talks stress was laid on the two mass organizations' contribution to consolidating the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Bulgaria and the GDR.

Mr Lothar Kolditz was on a visit here as a head of a delegation of the National Front of the GDR.

Today the delegation left the country.

ZHIVKOV TO VISIT AUSTRIA IN 'EARLY JUNE'

AU181516 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 18 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 18 May (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, will pay a working visit to Austria in early June of this year at the invitation of Mr Bruno Kreisky, Austria's federal chancellor.

TV COMMENTARY NOTES U.S. ROLE IN FALKLANDS

LD232124 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 23 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The British Government has been told on a great many occasions during the past weeks to realize that we no longer live in the 19th century, in the period of the expansion of the British colonial empire. Its approach to the problem of the Malvinas Islands is a century behind world developments. Despite this, Britain has unleashed a colonial war against Argentina. It is startling how irresponsible, fossilized and adventurist the rightwing of the British bourgeoisie, represented by the Conservative government, is in the case of the Malvinas, to the detriment of international peace which is being seriously threatened, to the detriment of both the British and the Argentine people who are paying a bloody price for it.

What is London relying on? What kind of results do they want to achieve? Apparently they have not learned sufficiently from the experience of their own history. Britain has waged dozens of wars but failed to keep its colonial empire. The war for the Malvinas Islands is as equally unnecessary and futile as the previous ones. Do they in London perhaps believe that the raising of the occupiers flag by the Royal Marines on the islands will resolve the problem? No, Britain will merely manufacture another crisis point in the world, a conflict which will flare up again and again until justice is done. The Argentine people have undeniable historical rights to the Malvinas.

The United States has put its imprint on the conflict. The American role of peacemaker and mediator ended with the British invasion and Washington stands side by side with the attacker, providing him with both political and material support, including military support. The world has thus been able to convince itself again of the result of the designs and maneuvers of American diplomacy which single-mindedly pursues selfish power and economic interests.

The bloodshed on the Malvinas provides telling proof of the nature of bourgeois policy. Britain, like the United States, is a nuclear power. We are therefore justly concerned when we see how this medium-size power of capitalism yields to risk-taking in foreign policy, does not hesitate to immediately use military force when its actions are being guided by passions and bellicose attitudes and not by the voice of reason and restraint. How will the bourgeois government in London conduct themselves when tackling even more serious problems of a truly fundamental character in Europe or the world at large? The ongoing British military adventure on the Malvinas Islands has again highlighted and underlined this warning.

DAILY CRITICIZES ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY POLICY

AU212107 [Editorial Report] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 14 and 15 May 1982, on page 6 in each instance, carries in two installments a 3,200-word article by Ivan Hlivka, doctor of philosophy and sciences, entitled "The Path of the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party to 'Eurocommunism.'" The article traces the Italian Communist Party [PCI] leadership's development from "deviation from revolutionary policy" to its "scornful negative attitude to real socialism and the world revolutionary process in general."

Hlivka opens the article by dismissing as "poisonous anticommunist and anti-Soviet nonsense" the claim of "bourgeois ideologist" that the position of the West European communist parties is made more difficult by "the crisis of the 'model' in the East European countries."

A similar approach, according to Hlivka, is applied by the PCI leadership when it justifies its "deviation from Marxism-Leninism, the communist movement and revolutionary policy" with the "alleged exhaustion of the October Revolution's momentum" and develops its theories about a third path. Hlivka goes on to say: "According to the Italian 'Eurocommunists,' there is allegedly need for a 'third development stage' of the struggle for socialism, which -- in their view -- must be initiated by communists, reformists and even reactionary Catholic forces in the advanced capitalist countries. These forces should build a 'new socialism' in Italy and other Western countries.

"This very theory makes it clear how important it is now to expose in all respects the absurdity and the harmfulness of 'Eurocommunism' for the cause of progress and socialism. This is one of the essential conditions for the political and ideological revolutionary education of the West European and world workers class and other working people, who are disoriented not only by bourgeois propaganda but now even by 'Eurocommunist' propaganda. This is no longer a mere deviation, but a trend in the world revolutionary movement that runs counter to Marxism-Leninism. It is no longer a question of mere partial disagreements within the movement but of two antiethical basic approaches to solving the problems of the world revolutionary process and the struggle against world imperialism and reaction. The international communist movement is facing a fait accompli: In view of the PCI leadership's refusal to assess the issues and problems jointly, the international communist movement must 'explain' as thoroughly and as specifically as possible all the fundamental points in which it disagrees with this leadership. Without this, the movement can hardly move ahead."

Hlivka then turns to the PCI leadership's concept of the "third path." Though he notes that "no clear and reasonable answer" about its nature has been given so far, he concludes from statements made by Berlinguer and other members of the PCI leadership that "their notion of revolution and socialist power is not revolutionary but liberal. Everything is based on belief and not on the outcome of the class struggle. 'General accord,' 'national unity,' 'general justice' -- these are the cliches by means of which they are obliterating the class struggle between the exploiters and the exploitees, between progress and reaction in the bourgeois society. The PCI program is a reflection of this -- let us say it candidly -- opportunist perception. It does not encroach upon the main positions of the capitalist system but is aimed at streamlining capitalist production, at modernizing the Italian state monopoly-type capitalism." Hlivka then denies the validity of the PCI leadership's argument that its positions are a product of the unique Italian situation. He views this as "primitive and ridiculous demagogy designed to camouflage the fact that the present policy of the PCI leadership is backing off from the positions of proletarian internationalism to the positions of national seclusion in the revolutionary movement, that its positions and course of action weaken the prestige of Italian communists in the world communist and workers movement. They would like to cover up the betrayal of the PCI's revolutionary traditions."

Hlivka then turns to these traditions. He reviews some party documents from PCI's postwar history, paying special attention to PCI programs formulated at the Fifth PCI Congress in 1945-1946 and at the Eighth PCI Congress in 1956. He notes the positive nature of the goals outlined in these documents but finds fault with the fact that they did not address the issue of how, or by what means, these goals could be reached. Speaking about the program document of 1956, Hlivka also notes that it "foresaw the present situation in the party" when it warned against the infiltration of "reformist views."

However, these warnings went unheeded, according to Hlivka. This was manifested especially in the mid-seventies when the Berlinguer leadership formulated its concept of "historical compromise," according to which communists should get to power "according to the bourgeois democratic 'rules of the game' while the workers class and the working people were to passively watch the course of events." The "revision of the PCI's ideology" went even so far, Hlivka recalls, that in 1976 Berlinguer declared in an interview that the PCI prefers to be on NATO's side to being on the Warsaw Pact's side.

Hlivka goes on to discuss the latest development of the PCI's political line. He refers to the 1977 program "which no longer speaks about nationalization but about an 'organizational reconstruction of the state's activity in the economic sphere" and regards this as "watering down" the original PCI programs from Togliatti's time. "Some comrades in the communist movement justly assume," Hlivka notes, that socialist revolution is no longer the aim of the PCI policy but only "some sort of a reformed state monopoly system." This is in contravention of the PCI concepts from the 'fifties and 'sixties which "despite their certain deficiencies, corresponded on the whole to the revolutionary 'second' path, to the traditions of the communist international, to the Marxist-Leninist doctrine." "Simply," Hlivka points out, "together with 'outdated schemes' and 'models,' the present PCI leadership wants also to 'overcome' socialism."

Further on in the article, Hlivka rejects the PCI leadership's "a priori renunciation of revolutionary struggle" and the Eurocommunist concept of a gradual, peaceful transition to socialism because it "ignores the inevitability of qualitative leaps in the development of the struggle for reforms. In a class society, only a social shift in the structure of political power can constitute such a leap." According to Hlivka, "in the jungle of reformism, the 'Eurocommunists' have lost not only the revolutionary spirit but also the bonds tying them with the masses. But that is not all. They have lost the feeling of unity with the world communist and workers movement, the feeling of responsibility toward world revolution. It is shocking to hear the PCI leadership admit its nationalist tinge and to proclaim its 'new internationalism.'"

Hlivka rejects this "new internationalism" that seeks equal, normal relations with all communist and socialist as well other "progressive" parties because the "duty to strengthen the unity of the world communist movement as the vanguard of the revolutionary forces" must have priority. He says in conclusion: "In the interest of fundamental transformations, the time for which has been ripe for a long time in Italy, Italian revolutionaries need not only 'equal' relations with diverse political parties in the international field but, above all, they need a mainstay. The world communist movement and its nucleus, the world socialist community, the Soviet Union, represent this mainstay. By vilifying the CPSU and the Soviet Union, the PCI leadership resembles a person who is sawing off the branch he is sitting on. The rejection of the communist movement's unity is a tremendous concession to reactionary forces, to world imperialism. It is a warning that the PCI leadership is degenerating to the positions of social democratic reformism. That is the sad truth. The other slogans, on a 'third path,' are a lie designed to deceive the masses."

HUSAK SCHEDULED TO VISIT USSR EARLY JUNE

LD212354 Prague CTK in English 1746 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak party and government delegation, led by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party and president, will pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union at the beginning of June at the invitation of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers.

PARTY DELEGATION LED BY BILAK HAS TALKS IN YEMEN

LD212228 Prague CTK in English 1819 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Aden, 21 May (CTK) -- The visiting Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, led by party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, held talks with a delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Abu Bakr Ba Dhib here Friday.

The head of the Yemeni Party delegation said that the international situation sharpened due to actions of U.S. imperialism also influences the situation in the Middle East where the United States has increased its military presence. The withdrawal of Israeli troops from Sinai and the arrival of the units of the United States and other NATO countries thus means but replacement of one occupation by another.

Abu Bakr Ba Dhib underlined the constructive effort of the policy of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic to reduce imperialist influence in the region and develop good relations with neighbouring countries in the interest of peaceful coexistence and cooperation.

Head of the Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation Vasil Bilak stressed there is complete agreement of views between the two parties and states on all questions of ideology and foreign policy. This is why mutual relations can be evaluated as very good. A great contribution to their development is the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded during last September's visit of Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak to People's Yemen.

Vasil Bilak spoke about the extremely alarming development of the present international situation. World imperialism, especially the United States, attacks the socialist countries and progressive and national liberation forces and supports everything reactionary on a world-wide scale. At the same time it attacks individual countries, using different methods and tactics. It is trying to divide and weaken the progressive forces which must strengthen their unity and repulse this attack. However, a look back at the post-war development clearly shows that the United States suffered grave defeats and this development will undoubtedly continue, despite the present dangerous complications, and the revolutionary process will be stepped up.

Vasil Bilak spoke in detail about the situation in Europe and stressed that the U.S. intention to deploy hundreds of new medium-range nuclear missiles on this continent poses an unprecedented critical danger for Europe.

Communique on Visit

LD231836 Prague CTK in English 1600 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Prague, 23 May (CTK) -- Delegations of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Yemen Socialist Party have condemned the hostile course of the U.S. administration and NATO aggressive circles, aimed at accelerating the arms race and developing new destructive weapons.

A communique on the visit to Democratic Yemen by the Czechoslovak delegation, led by party Presidium member and Central Committee Secretary Vasil Bilak, on May 20-21 said today that the two delegations voiced concern about NATO's decision to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. They appreciated the latest Soviet initiative, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, regarding it as a convincing proof of the faithfulness of the USSR and the socialist community to the cause of peace and [words indistinct] determination to open a new path to resume the Geneva talks with the aim to conclude an agreement on the limitation of strategic weapons in Europe.

While discussing developments in the Middle East, the two sides condemned steps directed towards fulfillment of the second stage of the Camp David agreements with the aim to set up a strategic pact to act against the socialist and progressive forces, the Arab national liberation movement and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the communique said.

The two delegations condemned Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights, adding that Israel conducts barbarous attacks against the Lebanese and Palestinian people, thus giving a convincing proof of the hostile and expansionist policy of Israeli (?leaders) and their imperialist allies, said the communique.

The delegations expressed solidarity with the Palestinian people and with the patriotic movement of the Lebanese people.

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation appreciated the part of Democratic Yemen and other "steadfastness front" countries in the struggle against the policy of capitulation in settling the Middle East problem, and voiced support for efforts to coordinate action by Arab nations against imperialism and Zionism.

Both sides condemned provocations against Libya and supported Syria's firm attitude in countering imperialism and Zionism. They stressed the importance of cooperation and concerted action of the Arab and socialist countries, as well as of the alliance with the forces of socialism and progress, supporting the Arab cause.

The two delegations condemned the dangerous policy of the United States in the Indian Ocean, the Arabian Peninsula, the Gulf and Red Sea, jeopardizing security and peace in those areas, stating that imperialist forces are trying to use the Iraq-Iran conflict for attaining their hegemonist aims. They voiced support for efforts to start peace talks with the aim to reach an agreement corresponding to the interests of both nations.

The communique said that the Czechoslovak delegation had appreciated the effort of Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia and Libya to cement their unity and alliance against imperialism.

Both sides appreciated the revolutionary achievements of Afghanistan and condemned the interference of international imperialism and (?reactionary) forces in its internal affairs. They stressed the necessity of a peaceful settlement in that country, based on constructive proposals submitted by the Afghan Government, aimed at normalizing relations with Afghanistan's neighbours.

The two sides also expressed full support to the struggle of the people of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos for security and stability in [words indistinct] Asia and against imperialist designs.

The Czechoslovak and Yemeni delegations denounced imperialist maneuvers directed against the Namibia People's struggle to achieve independence and sovereignty, and expressed support for the South-West Africa People's Organization as the sole representative of the Namibian people. They also supported the fight of the people of South Africa and the African National Congress against the South African racist regime and condemned its aggressive acts against Angola and Mozambique.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the results of their talks reflecting identity of views on all discussed issues, the communique said.

Returns Home

LD221330 Prague CTK in English 1203 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Prague 22 May (CTK) -- The delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the party Central Committee, returned here Saturday from an official working visit to Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and the Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

The visit took place at the invitation of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, the United Party of National Independence, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labor and the Yemen Socialist Party.

HUSAK RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR TO U.S. 21 MAY

LD211522 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received in Prague today Jaroslav Zantovsky, newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to the United States of America, before the beginning of his diplomatic mission.

PROSPECTS OF GAS, OIL EXTRACTION DISCUSSED

AU211045 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Dusan Stancek article: "Delays Do Not Promote Effectiveness"]

[Summary] When in September 1977 Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the site of the oil and natural gas test drills near Zavod in west Slovakia, he was told about the promising nature of the deposit. However, now, after 5 years, the actual recoverable quantity of these strategic raw materials is still unknown. This naturally hampers the development of extraction in this area.

"The delay in geological and prospecting work has been caused by the lack of suitable drilling technology," says Engineer Michal Gerthofer, director for development and investments at the General Directorate of the Crude Oil and Gas Industry in Bratislava.

The natural gas deposits at a depth of around 1,200 meters in the Zavod area have already been depleted and attention is now focused on the depth of more than 4,000 meters. It is estimated that in this area, and in the Borsky Jur area, there are 40 to 50 percent of all recoverable deposits in the CSSR.

The planned increase in the extraction of crude oil and natural gas presupposes a modernization of the drilling equipment. Gerthofer says: "We needed 4 years for the record drill of 6,504 meters in Sastin. We cannot be satisfied with this speed. We need equipment that would get to this depth in half the time. Only then will our work become effective and beneficial for the national economy."

The natural gas in the Zavod area is so-called sour gas that contains hydrogen monosulphide and carbon dioxide. That is why its extraction requires special equipment, which we have had to import so far. Within the framework of import substitution measures, we have decided to produce the overwhelming part of the equipment ourselves. This represents savings of almost Kcs30 million for the surface part of the equipment alone.

Though our country will never become self-sufficient in the production of crude oil and natural gas, their extraction is highly profitable. "A cubic meter of natural gas on the world market now costs Kcs1.90. On the basis of long-term economic contracts with the Soviet Union, we purchase natural gas in that country for Kcs1.08 a cubic meter. The extraction of the same quantity of natural gas from domestic resources costs only Kcs0.40. Besides the financial effectiveness of increasing domestic extraction, there is yet another important factor. While from the existing 10 to 20 drill holes of small deposits we have been extracting 500,000 to 800,000 cubic meters of natural gas a day, it is envisaged that from a single drill hole at a depth of more than 4,000 meters we will extract 600,000 to 1 million cubic meters a day. The hitherto results in crude oil prospecting promise similarly positive extraction. In the Gajary area [in west Slovakia], 30 to 40 tons of crude oil a day flow from a single drill hole 1,900 to 2,000 meters deep." After the conclusion of prospecting work and the installation of extraction equipment, it will be possible to increase the present extraction 1.5 fold.

STATE BANK CHAIRMAN DISCUSSES NEW CREDITS

LD211058 Prague CTK in English 0831 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Prague, 21 May (CTK) -- The improved system of plan-based management of the national economy, introduced in Czechoslovakia in 1981, has created an atmosphere in which those enterprises are in a more advantageous position which are not afraid of taking calculated risks and are capable of improving their economic performance, and of producing new values for the whole society, chairman of the Czechoslovak State Bank Jan Stejskal said.

In an interview in the latest issue of the weekly KVETY, he said that the volume of new credits which the bank will grant this year for investments and inventories, and the volume of foreign exchange credits will be lower. Only those enterprises will get them which provide real guarantees of their fully effective use. The bank cannot and will not cover the consequences of low effectiveness, poor management, and insufficient application of technical progress. The state bank chairman said that the new system of management compels enterprises to give priority to better utilization of existing facilities and their modernization, rather than to new capital construction projects.

The bank will not grant credits for ineffective investment projects, nor for stocks of such goods which had been produced without proper knowledge of real needs and demand on the domestic and foreign markets, and goods not needed for production and for completion of capital construction projects. Foreign exchange credits will be granted only in cases reliably expected to improve the Czechoslovak balance of payments, to increase exports and reduce imports.

This is an opportunity for those enterprises capable of correctly assessing their possibilities, and not afraid of taking certain risks. All foreign exchange allocations must be returned to the state bank within 12-18 months, Jan Stejskal explained.

STROUGAL RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG DELEGATION

LD211746 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today the Luxembourg parliamentary delegation led by Leon Bollendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia on an official visit. During the meeting the federal premier briefed the guests on Czechoslovakia's main tasks and intentions in developing the national economy. In assessing the current world situation, he observed that relations between Czechoslovakia and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg are improving and that Czechoslovakia is striving to have fruitful economic cooperation with all countries. Both representatives also spoke about some topical international issues. They both stressed that the main prerequisite for resolving all delicate problems — both on the national and world-wide scale -- is pushing through the policy of easing international tension and developing and consolidating peaceful cooperation, something that is in the interest of all mankind.

Leon Bollendorff, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and other members of the Luxembourg parliamentary delegation, were also received in Prague today by Josef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council.

Greek Industry Minister

LD211452 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Anastasios Peponis, Greek minister of industry and energy. Both representatives, during their conversation, exchanged views on bilateral relations and some international issues. They stressed that Czechoslovakia and Greece are interested in deepening cooperation in all spheres.

Lubomir Strougal and Anastasios Peponis spoke above all about the possibilities for exchanges of various products and about ways of deeper cooperation in production on a more long-term basis.

Cables Romanian Counterpart

LD220022 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal has sent Constantin Dascalescu a telegram contratulating him on his appointmenc to the post of prime minister of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES DURING VISIT BY KARMAL

Honecker's Toast at Dinner

AU211615 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 May 82 p 3

[Toast by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, at dinner for Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) in the State Council building on 19 May]

[Text] Dear Comrade Babrak Karmal! Dear Afghan comrades! Dear comrades and friends!

I once again wholeheartedly welcome you, dear Comrade Karmal, and all comrades who are accompanying you in our socialist GDR. We are pleased about the visit of the representatives of the DRA with which our party and all working people of the GDR are forever linked as good friends.

Great Successes in Reshaping Afghanistan

Led by its revolutionary avant garde, the PDPA, the Afghan people started to take their destiny into their own hands with the April Revolution of 1978. Thus a new chapter was started in their heroic history.

Although the undeclared war against the Afghan revolution has been going on for over 3 years, the Afghan people have scored remarkable successes in transforming their country. The decisions of the first national conference of the PDPA created important conditions for further advance along the road of the April Revolution.

As we all know, the history of Afghanistan records many successful tests in defending national independence against external interference and colonial oppression. Your present struggle, dear Afghan comrades, against a counterrevolution supported by foreign reactionary forces seeking to plunge the country into medieval darkness will triumph. It will lead Afghanistan into a happy future. We are firmly convinced of that.

Dear comrades and friends! The GDR and the DRA are close fellow fighters in the struggle to preserve world peace. The most aggressive circles of imperialism -- above all the United States -- have worsened the international situation alarmingly. In their pursuit of military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist community they are increasing armaments and fanning the arms race. It is an irresponsible gamble with the survival of mankind, when claims to world domination are raised and the most diverse regions are claimed as "spheres of interest" to implement them and when the danger of a nuclear war is increased.

The GDR and the other states of our socialist alliance are against the policy of confrontation and war preparations and pursue a constructive policy of peace in line with the vital interests of the nations. This policy aims to improve the international climate. It offers realistic solutions, even for complicated issues, which are acceptable to all sides. It acts on the assumption that conflicts and disputes in the international arena must be resolved by way of negotiations.

We deem concrete steps to end the arms race and to achieve arms limitation and disarmament based on the principle of parity and equal security to be most necessary. The GDR has all the more interest in this since bordering it on the west is the territory with the greatest density of nuclear arms in the world. In view of this the demand that the NATO decision adopted in Brussels on the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe should be cancelled is in the vital interests of the nations.

Full Support for Leonid Brezhnev's New Proposals

We fully support the wide-ranging proposals on arms limitation and disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, put forward by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 19th Komsomol Congress. They exemplify the persistent efforts by the major power of the socialist community to eliminate the danger of a nuclear inferno.

We fully share the opinion that it is necessary to return from confrontation to cooperation. The pending negotiations on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments in the strategic and medium-range sectors are of great importance to this end. Special importance is attached to the proposed meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Ronald Reagan. It is, in any case, in the interests of the nations that the United States should discontinue its quest for military superiority over the socialist countries and return to the negotiating table. We are strongly committed to preserving and expanding all the positive things achieved in implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems.

DRA -- Full of Initiatives for Normalization in Southwest Asia

Dear ladies and gentlemen! The DRA proposals directed at normalizing the situation in southwest Asia are well known. They demonstrate the firm will to establish peaceful relations with the Islamic neighbors with which the Afghan people are linked through ties of centuries of a joint cultural and intellectural heritage, a joint history and a joint struggle for national freedom and independence. We most strongly reject the machinations of imperialist and other reactionary forces to obstruct a political solution, to keep on interfering in the DRA's internal affairs and to misuse the situation that has arisen in connection with Afghanistan in order to foment international tensions.

We feel that the Gulf states and peoples should solve their own problems and that peace in this sensitive region should be secured. We actively support the proposal that the Indian Ocean be turned into a zone of peace. We admire India which, by its farsighted policy, is helping to enhance international security.

We sincerely wish that all nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America succeed in shaping their lives in peace and security without imperialist interference and intervention. That is why we extend solidarity to the just cause of the Palestinian people and the struggle of the Arab states for a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem. We give our full support to the people of Namibia who are struggling for their independence under the leadership of the South-West African People's Organization.

We are firmly linked with socialist Cuba and the other Caribbean peoples who are so resolutely and courageously resisting imperialist attacks on their freedom and independence.

Dear Comrade Babrak Karmal! During your stay you will have the opportunity of getting closely acquainted with the GDR and the life of its citizens. You will see for yourself with what initiative the working people of our country are implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. Peace and socialism, everything to the benefit of the people -- this characterizes our course and the same aims determine the thoughts and actions of the people. What we do and achieve is at the same time our contribution toward strengthening the international positions of peace and socialism.

To Master Also the Tasks of the 1980's in Fraternal Alliance

Since the existence of the GDR it has been proven again and again that friendship with the Soviet Union and the rooting of our republic in the socialist family of peoples the basis for our successes. In this fraternal militant community we will master the many tasks of the 1980's.

Dear Comrade Babrak Karmal! Dear Afghan Friends! Your visit is an expression of the close friendship and the trusting cooperation which have developed between our parties, states and peoples. Our relations in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields have developed well. The social organizations are also fruitfully cooperating.

Treaty Serves the Expansion of Our Relations

In our exchange of ideas today we agreed to further universally develop relations and raise them to a new level. The "treaty on friendship and cooperation" which we will sign at the end of your visit to our republic will serve this purpose. I ask you, dear Comrade Babrak Karmal, to convey to your party and government, the revolutionary forces of your country and the entire people of the DRA the fraternal greetings of the SED, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR.

Let us raise our glasses and drink to

-- Further successes in implementing the great aims of the Afghan April Revolution,
-- the firm friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DRA,
-- The further strengthening of the forces of peace and progress,
-- the benefit of our friend and Comrade Babrak Karmal,
-- all Afghan comrades and friends present here!

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD211312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1236 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and Afghanistan was signed in Berlin today. The important document, which is based on the existing relations of traditional friendship, anti-imperialist solidarity and trusting cooperation, was signed by Erich Honecker and Babrak Karmal during a ceremony at the Council of State.

The two party and state leaders also signed a joint GDR-Afghanistan statement on the results of the official friendship visit by a party and state delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the GDR.

In the presence of the party and state delegations of the two countries headed by Erich Honecker and Babrak Karmal, further documents were signed by members of the two delegations. Prior to this the official talks between delegations of the GDR and the DRA were successfully concluded.

SED-PDPA Sign Agreement

LD211420 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1324 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- An agreement on cooperation between the SED and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] for the period 1982-1987 was signed by Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and vice president of the Revolutionary Council. They also signed the work protocol on cooperation in 1982.

Oskar Fischer, member of the SED Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, and Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and member of the PDPA Central Committee, signed a cooperation. [sentence as received] Ludwig Mecklinger, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and minister of health, and Shah Mohammad Dost signed an agreement on health service cooperation.

Details of Cooperation Treaty

LD222342 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1530 GMT 22 May 82

[Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] and the GDR issued in Berlin 21 May on the occasion of the visit to GDR by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council]

[Text] In accordance with the traditional friendship, anti-imperialist solidarity, and praiseworthy cooperation between the two states and the people of the two countries, in the hope of a further extension and strengthening of these relations reflecting the national interest of the people and governments of the two states and in furtherance of world peace and security, the two sides have decided to safeguard and strengthen the revolutionary gains of the people of both countries and (?to endeavor) to ensure the unity of all forces who desire peace, national independence, democracy, social progress and who oppose imperialism, hegemonism, neocolonialism and apartheid in all shapes and forms. With this hope they will endeavor to strengthen peace and security in Asia, Europe and elsewhere in the world, and will assist in improving relations between countries with different social systems, on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

On the basis of the high ideals of struggle for national independence, social progress and affirmation of their respect for and loyalty to the principles and objectives of the United Nations both countries have decided to conclude this treaty and to agree on the following commitments:

Article 1. The parties to the treaty resolutely pledge to strengthen and further develop the relations of traditional friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity between their states and peoples on the basis of the principles of sovereignty and equality of states, territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and equality of rights.

Article 2. The parties of the treaty will broaden their economic, scientific and technical cooperation, their cooperation in industry and agriculture will be increased and developed, and they will improve their experience on the basis of equal rights, mutual interests and of the convention concerning relations between most-favored countries.

Article 3. The parties to the treaty will broaden their cooperation and exchange experience in the fields of science, culture, art, literature, education and training -- including higher and vocational education -- public health, press, radio and television, cinematography, sport and so forth. Contacts and cooperation between government departments and social organizations will be encouraged and direct contacts between cultural and scientific institutions will be expanded so that mutual familiarity is gained concerning the life, work, experiences and gains of the peoples of the two countries.

Article 4. The DRA and GDR pursue a peace policy and international understanding aimed at strengthening friendship and cooperation between all peroples. The GDR respects and [word indistinct] the DRA's nonaligned policy which is based on strengthening peace, detente, reduction of tension and international security. The DRA appreciates the GDR's peaceful foreign policy stemming from the socialist characteristics of that country, and evaluates it as an important factor for safeguarding international peace, detente, reduction of tension and international security.

Article 5. The parties to the treaty will continue their active participation in the struggle for peace and international security and the prevention of a world war and will continue their efforts for the deepening and continuation of the processes of detente and for complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. The parties are in favour of the solution of all international disagreements by peaceful means -- provided these means do not injure the right of the states for self-defence in accordance with the UN Charter against individual or collective aggression.

Article 6. The parties to the treaty respect the well-known international principles, territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of the states, as prerequisites for the peaceful life of the people. They regard the inviolability of the European frontiers which came in being after World War II, including the GDR-FRG frontiers, as an important requirement for safeguarding peace and security in Europe. They support efforts being made to strengthen peace and security in that region.

The parties support the endeavors of the people of Asia for peace, security, national independence and the right to self-determination and they will use their efforts for the all-round political solution of the existing problems on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. They support all proposals based on the principle of the equality of right and equal security and which help the cause of peace, security and peaceful cooperation between the states and people of Asia, Europe and other parts of the world.

Article 7. The parties to the treaty will strive toward the realization of equal rights for the people and their right for self-determination and will oppose any kind of atrocity to the people or disrespect of their rights. The parties will continue with their joint cooperation and opposition against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism in all its features and appearances.

The parties support all efforts for the full implementation of the UN declaration regarding the decolonization and the independence of people under foreign colonial power and will continue their active solidarity with people who are struggling for their independence, freedom, national independence and social progress. In this respect the parties will cooperate with other peace-loving states of the world.

Article 8. The parties to the treaty will cooperate for the creation of a new international economic order on the basis of equal rights and democratic principles. They will support the indisputable rights of the people to have control over their natural resources.

Article 9. The parties to the treaty will consult and pass information to each other relating to issues relevant to bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest.

Article 10. The parties to the treaty announce that they will not join or participate in any treaties, activities, or actions committing one against the other party.

Article 11. The parties to the treaty announce that the contents of this treaty are not inconsistent with their obligations toward international agreements. They promise not to join any international agreement which will be inconsistent with this treaty.

Article 12. Future questions regarding the interpretation or implementation of the contents of this treaty will be solved by bilateral talks in the spirit of friendship, understanding and reciprocal respect.

Article 13. This treaty is subject to approval and will come into effect from the date of exchanging the original documents in Kabul.

Article 14. This treaty will be valid for 3 years after the date of gaining legal force and the period of its validity will be extended every 5 years unless one of the aprties to the treaty request otherwise in writing 12 months prior to the termination of the treaty.

[Signed] Babrak Karmal for the DRA
Erich Honecker for the GDR

Communique Released on Visit

LD211824 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1455 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- In a communique published today Erich Honecker and Babrak Karmal expressed their "deep satisfaction with the positive results of the talks held." Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], signed the document at the end of a 3-day official friendship visit to the GDR by Karmal.

In the document the two politicians describe the visit as an outstanding contribution to the further development of friendly relations and the firm links between the SED and the PDPA, between the GDR and Afghanistan. The communique reaffirms the GDR's total support for the just fight of the Afghan people in defense of their revolution. At the same time they stress the urgent need for a political settlement of the situation which has arisen in relation to Afghanistan. The two sides underline "the great significance of the joint action of all forces for peace, security, disarmament and detente."

The GDR and Afghanistan, the document goes on, "condemn the adventurist policy of confrontation and arms build-up of the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly the United States, which has seriously complicated the world situation. They oppose all attempts to internationalize regional disputes or tensions, the settlement of which falls within the internal jurisdiction of the states involved...they condemn the policy of the most aggressive circles of NATO of abusing internal developments in the People's Republic of Poland as a pretext for aggravating the international situation and for open interference in the internal affairs of Poland."

Honecker and Karmal express their deep concern about the planned deployment of new American medium-range missiles in West Europe and see these plans as a dangerous attempt "to destroy the approximate military-strategic balance of power in Europe and the world." In the communique they affirm the determination of their states "to work consistently to avert the danger of war, to strengthen peace, to limit arms and to achieve disarmament."

The two sides pay tribute to the peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress aimed at securing peace and a profound improvement of the international situation. They see progress in the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe and in this connection the resumption of negotiations between the USSR and the United States is urgently necessary. Both states will contribute actively and constructively to the success of the second United Nations special session on disarmament, it is stressed. A successful conclusion to the Madrid meeting, above all a resolution on calling a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, the document says, would have great significance.

The document discusses developments in Asia, particularly the Near and Middle East, in southwest Asia, in the regions of the gulf and the Indian Ocean. The two sides condemn the policy of interference in the internal affairs of these states and the declaration of entire geographical zones as "spheres of influence."

They express their satisfaction at the successes of the peoples of Africa in the struggle for national and social liberation. They reject the United States' policy of interference in Central America and the Carribbean and reaffirm their fraternal solidarity with Cuba. The two sides underline their loyalty to the aims and principles of the United Nations and stress in the communique the growing role of that organization in strengthening peace.

It is announced that the GDR and Afghanistan have signed several agreements aimed at strengthening and deepening relations:

-- an agreement on cooperation between the SED and the PDPA in 1982-87 and a work protocol on cooperation in 1982;
-- an agreement on economic, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation;
-- a consular treaty;
-- a treaty and a work plan for 1982-83 on cooperation in the sphere of health and social systems.

The communique announces that Erich Honecker has accepted an invitation from Babrak Karmal to pay an official friendship visit to Afghanistan.

Official Visit Ends

LD211530 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1332 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Berlin, 21 May (ADN) -- The Afghan party and state delegation ended its 3-day official friendship visit to the GDR this afternoon. At Berlin-Schoenefeld airport Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and president of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Revolutionary Council, was given a very warm send-off by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and by other personalities. A guard of honor was drawn up at the flag-bedecked airport and presented arms. The national anthems of Afghanistan and the GDR rang out in salute to the nations. Erich Honecker accompanied Babrak Karmal to the gangway leading to the aircraft, where the two party and state heads fraternally embraced one another.

Following the end of the official visit the delegation headed by Babrak Karmal set off for Erfut Bezirk, where it will visit the Buchenwald Memorial, Weimar and an agricultural producer cooperative. The delegation will then travel to Dresden Bezirk to visit cultural and historical sites.

Visits Erfurt City

LD211938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Erfurt, 21 May (ADN) -- Thousands of inhabitants of Erfurt Bezirk and city greeted Babrak Karmal and his entourage this afternoon. At Erfurt airport the guests were welcomed by Gerhard Mueller, member of the SED Central Committee and first secretary of Erfurt Bezirk SED Secretariat; Richard Gothe, chairman of the Bezirk council, and other figures. The Afghan delegation is accompanied by Health Minister Ludwig Mecklinger.

Tours Gardening Display

LD231106 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1025 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Erfurt, 23 May (ADN) -- A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, after ending its official visit to the GDR, travelled to Erfurt Bezirk on Friday. Today, the delegation visited the site of the international gardening display in Erfurt.

Cordial meetings were held between Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and visitors to the press festival of the bezirk paper DAS VOLK.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ROMANIA 24 MAY

LD240948 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0926 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 24 May (ADN) -- A GDR military delegation arrived this morning in Bucharest for an official visit to Romania. The delegation is led by Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann. The delegation was invited by National Defense Minister Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu who cordially welcomed the GDR military delegation at the Romanian capital's international airport.

MUECKENBERGER TALKS WITH MONTANE IN HAVANA

LD212348 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2011 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Havana, 21 May (ADN) -- Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and Jesus Oropesa Montane, alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo and head of the Central Committee International Relations Department had a comradely exchange of views on the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress and the 2nd Cuban Communist Party Congress in Havana on Friday. Mueckenberger, who is heading a SED Central Committee delegation, expressed the solidarity and fraternal alliance of the party, state and people of the GDR with Cuba in the face of the aggravated policy of threats and aggression of U.S. imperialism.

CORRECTION TO MEXICAN PRESIDENT MEETS GOETTING

The following correction to the item entitled "Mexican President Receives Goetting, Delegation," published in the 20 May Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT on page E 8, is supplied: On page E 8, second item, only paragraph, last line, substitute "...by the United Nations." changing "States" to "Nations."

FOUR ESCAPE TO AUSTRIA VIA LIGHT AIRCRAFT

LD232312 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] A sports airplane with unknown markings has entered our country's airspace near the Austrian border. It took four people on board and returned to Austria. All this happened on Saturday afternoon and the airplane, whose markings have not yet been definitely established, landed in an agricultural area. It took on board four persons who are presumed to be 31-year old engineer Hans Thomas, his wife and their two infant children, who are citizens of the GDR. All are inhabitants of Karl-Marx-Stadt. The airplane with the four passengers returned to Austria.

In connection with the frontier violation the Hungarian authorities arrested and took into custody 56-year old accountant Wilhelm Fischer and his wife, who are both FRG citizens and inhabitants of Zweibruken, against whom there is a well-founded suspicion of helping the escape. The Hungarian and Austrian authorities have begun investigations.

RESULTS OF ALGERIAN COOPERATION TALKS REPORTED

LD210034 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 May (MTI) -- The seventh session of the Hungarian-Algerian Joint Economic and Technical-Scientific Commission concluded work today in Budapest. The deliberations were led by Hungarian Construction and Town Planning Minister Kalman Abraham and Algerian Hydraulics Minister Brahim Brahimi.

The Joint Commission reviewed every sphere of the dynamically developing goods exchange between the two countries and took stock of the results attained so far. It outlined immediate and long-term tasks to expand industrial, water management, agricultural, health service, educational, construction and technical-scientific cooperation between Hungary and Algeria.

Hungarian construction industry has concluded a contract with Algerian partners for building 980 homes in Annaba Province and 1,700 in Guelma Province. It has also undertaken to prepare a feasibility report for the construction of 3,600 homes in the latter province, besides, a blueprint involving 800 homes is on the anvil [as received].

The discussions also embraced the possibility of developing tourism between the two countries. The sides reached agreement to begin negotiations for launching an air service between Budapest and Algiers.

The two co-chairmen of the joint body signed a protocol today at the Foreign Trade Ministry summing up the outcome of the deliberations. Accompaneid by experts, the Algerian minister visited an agricultural cooperative, and the Ikarus bus factory.

Brahim Brahimi was received by Jozsef Marja, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. He also had talks with Finance Minister Istvan Hetenyi, Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja, Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veres, Agriculture and Food Minister Jeno Vancsa, Secretary of State for Industry Adam Juhasz, and Secretary of State Antal Kovacs, president of the National Water Conservancy Office.

FOCK'S ADDRESS AT WORKERS' MEETING ON CYPRUS

AU211328 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 May 82 p 2

[Report on speech by MSZMP Central Committee Member Jeno Fock at a workers' meeting in Polemidia on Cyprus -- date not given: "Jeno Fock Has Returned From Cyprus"]

[Summary] "The MSZMP delegation led by Central Committee Member Jeno Fock that had attended the 15th congress of Cyprus' Restorative Party of the Working People (AKEL) returned home from Nicosia." At a workers' meeting in Polemidia, Jeno Fock conveyed greetings from the MSZMP to the Cypriot communists, noting that the Hungarian party and working people follow with particular attention and sympathy the struggle of the communits and patriotic forces of Cyprus to protect the rights and interests of the working masses, ensure Cyprus's independence, sovereignty and unity and liquidate the consequences of imperialist intervention. He lauded AKEL's consistently Marxist-Leninist and proletarian internationalist policy and expressed the belief that the people of Cyprus will be able to resolve their country's problems themselves, without any interference from outside.

"Jeno Fock noted that the MSZMP and AKEL are linked by close bonds of proletarian internationalist solidarity, the fundamentally common interests of the international communist movement and cooperation serving the attainment of common objectives. He assured the communists of Cyprus that they can safely continue to rely on the MSZMP's solidarity and support in their struggle. On behalf of the Hungarian communists, he expressed wishes for much success in implementing the resolutions adopted at the AKEL congress."

POLISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL VISITS 22 MAY

LD222046 Budapest MTI in English 1741 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 May (MTI) -- Miroslaw Dackiewicz, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, visited Budapest between May 19 and 22 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The Polish guest was received by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee; Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department; and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the department, also met and held talks with the Polish guest about the timely questions of the international communist and labour movement.

MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 23 MAY

LD231534 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpt] The Foreign Minister of Mexico has arrived in Budapest. Jorge Castaneda is making an official visit in our country. The guest was met at Ferihegy airport by Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja.

DEFENSE MINISTER'S VISIT TO BULGARIA REPORTED

LD212326 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Sofia, 21 May (MTI) -- Army General Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defence, led a military delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria for an official friendship visit between May 18 and 21, at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defence.

The delegation led by Lajos Czinege held cordial talks with Dobri Dzhurov and other leaders of the Bulgarian People's Army on timely questions concerning the two fraternal armies, on developing their relations, on strengthening brotherhood in arms.

During its stay in Bulgaria, the Hungarian military delegation visited military units and institutions, met with the officers and soldiers of the Bulgarian People's Army at a military rally. The Hungarian delegation also viewed industrial and agricultural establishments, as well as historical memorial places. The delegation led by Lajos Czinege was received on Friday by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council.

The Hungarian military delegation led by Lajos Czinege returned to Budapest on Friday.

KOROM MEETS NETHERLANDS FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD222100 Budapest MTI in English 1758 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 22 May (MTI) -- Maarten van Traa [name as received] foreign affairs secretary of the Dutch Labour Party, visited Budapest between May 20 and 22 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The guest was received by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Maarten van Traa also held talks with Janos Berecz, member of the HSWP Central Committee and head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Central Committee. They exchanged views on the timely questions of the international situation, furthermore about relations between the two parties.

MTI REPORTS COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS

French 21 May

LD212334 Budapest MTI in English 1718 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Budapest, 21 May (MTI) -- A delegation of the French Communist Party, led by Joseph Sanguedolce [name as received], member of the Central Committee and mayor of Saint-Etienne, visited Hungary between May 16 and 21 at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. The delegation studied the operation of the Hungarian representative system, the activity of the state and social organs.

The French guests were received by Mihaly Korom, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. They held talks with Sandor Racz, head of the Executive and Administrative Department of the Central Committee. The delegation visited the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Hungarian Central People's Control Commission, the National Assembly and the Council Office of the Council of Ministers.

Swedish 23 May

LD231422 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Hungarian-Swedish interparty talks have been held in Budapest. The delegation of the Swedish Workers' Party (communists) was led by Alf Loevenborg, the party's deputy chairman. The delegation was received by Karoly Nemeth, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary, and Sandor Jakab, deputy secretary general of the National trade Union Council. The Swedish guests studied the activity and role of the Hungarian trade unions, the issues of economic management and the work of the councils. They also visited industrial and agricultural units.

JOSEF WIEJACZ INTERVIEWED ON U.S. RELATIONS

LD232008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 23 May 82

[Interview with Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Wiejacz by unidentified radio journalist in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] [Question] Minister, much has recently happened in relations between Poland and the United States, and I do not think these events have been of a very positive nature. Two American diplomats have had to leave Poland, and the Americans, in their turn, asked two Polish diplomats to leave Washington. May I also turn back to an earlier matter: Speaking in his old school's Eureka society, President Reagan referred again to the question of Poland and repeated the old accusations and demands with regard to Poland, which have been repeated ever since the beginning, and also the conditions for Polish-American cooperation and how the relations can be normalized. We have treated this, as a matter of fact, rather like a form of interference in our internal affairs, haven't we? Another point is the disruption of scientific cooperation.

[Answer] Perhaps I should really begin from a positive aspect. I would like to emphasize here -- and this fact has been frequently stated officially by Poland's supreme authorities -- that we are interested in the development of relations with the United States, for many reasons: for historical reasons, in view of the mutual interests in our cooperation, and for general reasons regarding the policy of detente and of the consolidation of peaceful coexistence. [words indistinct] that nothing has changed in our approach. That is to say, we will develop these relations to the extent to which the development will be permitted by the situation because we cannot, after all, accept an attitude which would amount to dictating to Poland what it should and should not do, or on what principles it should base the development of its internal affairs. This would amount to approving, in fact, the policy of interference in other countries' affairs.

Here, in particular, I have in mind also the propaganda pressure exerted on Poland, as well as the political pressure, the interruption of a great number of contacts, and, above all, the implementation of the policy of economic sanctions, that is, economic pressures which, after all, cause a certain amount of damage to the nation and affect the pace of the overcoming of the crisis by Poland. And now the subject of the negative aspects which you have mentioned. It is accepted in diplomacy and generally in international relations that if a diplomat transgresses the limitation of his credentials, he must bear the consequences of his action. It is generally known from press reports that the two American diplomats handled various material which was damaging to Poland and did this in contact with representatives of opposition groups in Poland. In this connection they were asked to leave Poland.

Meanwhile, no one on the American side has questioned the fact themselves. They could not have questioned them because the receipt of these documents is confirmed by the signature of one of the diplomats. In view of this the question obviously arises of whether the countercharges made by the American authorities regarding the expulsion of two of our diplomats are justified. In this case they are not justified, for it was clearly stated that it is exclusively a question of revenge, and not of our diplomats overstepping their rights.

What is more -- and you drew attention to this -- at the same time a decision was taken to break off certain forms of scientific cooperation with Poland. Perhaps I will say a few words on this subject. It is not a matter of breaking off all scientific cooperation, only of those forms which are paid for by the joint scientific fund named after Marie Skladowska-Curie, to which both states make fixed contributions.

I think this cooperation is of benefit to us and to the United States too, for otherwise there wouldn't be cooperation, would there? I think these press commentaries on this subject, are correct, for they see this as a further manifestation of the policy of sanctions against Poland, while what is completely unjustified....

[Question, interrupting] The President's speech was commented on very widely. The U.S. President devoted a great deal of space in his speech to our country too.

[Answer] That is the impression one gets in Poland, but it's a slightly misleading impression, because not very much space in it was devoted to Polish affairs, and in essence that section did not contain any new elements. President Reagan simply repeated the well-known formula on which he wants to base the development of relations with Poland. That is, let us openly and specifically term it the preliminary conditions on which a departure from the policy of sanctions and so forth is based. This is not just interference in internal affairs -- for no country has the right to tell another what to do at home and to make the development of relations [word indistinct] dependent on this. Second, this is a requirement that is completely unrealistic, for the fulfillment of those conditions would mean nothing more or less than a return to the situation as it was before 13 December, and perhaps to a far worse situation than the one that existed then. Every realistic politician surely understands this, even on the far side of the ocean. One is only surprised that it has been reiterated and, well, this is just another manifestation of this political and propaganda pressure.

[Question] How do you assess Polish-American relations in general, not just government relations, but also what is written in the American press, what politicians are saying, the attitude of what we can broadly call American society to our affairs?

[Answer] (?There are surely those who are not aware) that this approach is a very differentiated one. There is a lot of sympathy for Poland, for the Polish nation, in the United States; there is a lot of knowledge, and here one has to stress that in this respect the situation has improved considerably; there are a lot of private contacts, one need only recall the family links a lot of Poles have with their countrymen in America; a large number of industrial circles are also interested in developing economic cooperation with Poland: There is also interest in Polish culture, and here one has to say that as far as the exchange of cultural contacts is concerned they are developing more or less normally.

I think that at present we are experiencing a critical moment of some kind. I hope -- and I would like to emphasize this -- that this is a transitional period, since in the United States, too, the politicians ought to be aware of the fact that if they exacerbate relations with Poland, this might bring about damages and losses which it will be very difficult to make up for, not only as far as the intergovernmental aspect is concerned but also in the sphere of many other relationships, particularly interhuman relationships which one can read about often in the press -- that is, how much the United States cares about developing interhuman relationships.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS NATO COUNCIL SESSION

LD210934 Warsaw PAP English 0828 GMT 21 May 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- The daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY today described the recent session of the NATO council in Luxembourg as a meeting which "had little in common with detente."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY said "it featured the publicized Western thesis that the road to detente leads through NATO military build-up and that the best way of maintaining peace is the U.S. doctrine of nuclear deterrent.

"On the other hand, it rejected the Soviet proposals for freezing strategic armaments and the number of medium-range missiles at the current level.

"This is not the best plane for negotiations and for easing tension. It is therefore difficult to accept the term 'real detente' for its face value. The NATO foreign ministers used it clearly for propaganda purposes before the NATO summit. Can they however manage to calm down in this way those circles of the West European public opinion which come out... simply for detente?," asked the daily in conclusion.

REPORTAGE ON JARUZELSKI'S VISIT TO BULGARIA

TRYBUNA LUDU Notes Welcome

LD211140 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- Sofia welcomed with traditional Bulgarian cordiality Gen ojciech Jaruzelski, who came to the Bulgarian capital at the head of the Polish People's Republic party-state delegation, Janusz Skowronski, Sofia correspondent of TRYBUNA LUDU, writes. Sofia greeted the Polish guests spontaneously and openly as old and trusted friends. The friendly and open attitude of Bulgarians to Poland and the Poles has been shown not only during the special events but is of a permanent nature, having been formed and steadily strengthened over centuries.

In the Bulgarian People's Republic Poles are greeted as always, cordially and with a smile, but there is no smile when they ask: What is happening in your country? There have been times when concern predominated this question, now this is less so, but the sympathetic interest dictated by friendship remains. Apart from this, there is a growing understanding of Poland's complex conditions. The Bulgarians know of the line laid down at the Ninth PZPR Congress directed toward consolidating the party's leading role and bringing the country out of the crisis. The Bulgarians know well that despite its present difficulties Poland has great economic potential. They trust in the patriotic forces of Poland striving to achieve national accord. There is a general conviction in Bulgaria that the Polish People's Republic will not deviate from the socialist road, that is and will remain a faithful friend and ally.

In the talks held in a frank atmosphere [v otkrovennoy atmosfere], Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski gave a broad assessment of the situation in Poland. He set out the aims directed toward a political solution of the crisis, the achievement of national accord, and described reforms which have already been introduced and others which are being prepared.

The talks confirmed the similarity of opinions in the sphere of international politics, in which both countries are very active. Despite the difficulties being encountered in the policy of coexistence, Bulgaria's role in this respect is important as a stabilizing factor in the Balkans area, the author of the commentary

Report on Communique

LD220006 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- Both sides declare that mutual relations between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party, between the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are developing successfully in all spheres, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, says the joint communique issued after the friendly visit of Poland's delegation led by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski to Bulgaria.

The two delegations informed each other about the current internal situation in their countries. Todor Zhivkov stressed that the Bulgarian Communist Party and the entire Bulgarian nation received with full understanding the actions of the PUWP and the Polish Government aiming to consolidate the socialist system and to stabilize the economic situation in Poland, and lend them their full support. Wojciech Jaruzelski extended thanks for the political and economic assistance lent by the People's Republic of Bulgaria in a period difficult for Poland.

W. Jaruzelski and T. Zhivkov noted with satisfaction the progressing development of mutual economic, scientific and technical cooperation and came out in favour of further expansion and deepening both of bilateral economic links and those within the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. The sides expressed their will to make further efforts towards achieving a substantial growth of Polish-Bulgarian trade, in excess of the scope envisioned in the 1981-1985 trade agreement.

New forms of economic cooperation aimed at utilizing idle production capacity in People's Poland will be launched. Talks will be continued to allow Bulgaria to participate in the completion of certain unfinished investment projects in Poland, to permit joint utilization of licenses, and execution by Polish building contractors of assignments involving construction of industrial plants and tourist facilities in Bulgaria.

The party and state delegations of the Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria have reviewed the current international situation and tasks in the present complex conditions. They emphasized the significance of a close cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Treaty and stressed the constructive impact which a coordinated foreign policy of the fraternal socialist countries has had on international detente.

Both sides voiced their firm opposition to the aggressive policy of imperialist circles, and the U.S. in particular, which build up armaments thus leading to a dangerous growth of international tension and seriously threatening world peace.

Imperialist forces try to exploit Poland's internal difficulties for spreading anti-Polish, anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda. Poland and Bulgaria strongly condemn all attempts at interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign Poland in the form of economic restrictions or political pressure.

Poland and Bulgaria voiced their firm support for the programme of peace for the 1980s proclaimed at the 26th CPSU Congress and welcomed the new peace proposals of the USSR. Both sides expressed hope that realism and reason will prevail in the political circles of the West and that the circles will give a positive reply to the peace initiatives.

The Polish People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria come out against U.S. decision to start production of new kinds of weapons, including neutron and chemical weapons, Poland and Bulgaria, while stressing the need for a constructive participation of all member states in the second special U.N. session on disarmament, declared their readiness to cooperate so that the session ends with tangible results.

The socialist states are also awaiting a constructive reply to the proposals submitted by Poland on behalf of the socialist states in the Vienna negotiations on arms and armaments reductions in Central Europe.

Both sides are of the opinion that the interests of the European nations require that peace and security be maintained in Europe basing on strict adherence to international treaties and agreements confirming the results of the Second World War and defining the territorial-political shape of our continent.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Todor Zhivkov emphasized the importance of the CSCE Final Act. Both sides firmly reject the stand adopted by the USA and some other Western states at the Madrid meeting which was tantamount to violating the principles accepted in the Helsinki Final Act and an inadmissible interference in internal affairs of Poland and other states. The sides voiced the hope that the meeting will end with positive results and a decision will be taken to convene a conference on strengthening confidence and security and disarmament in Europe.

Both sides support the idea of setting up atom-free zones, also in Europe. The Polish side highly assessed the Bulgarian proposal to set up such a zone in the Balkans.

The Bulgarian side supported the Polish initiative submitted to the Economic Commission for Europe in Geneva concerning the confidence-building measures in the economic sphere, which serves an equal-righted and mutually beneficial international cooperation as well as strengthening economic security of states and nations.

Poland and Bulgaria, faithful to their internationalist solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America, support the just struggle of oppressed nations for national and social liberation.

Both sides emphasized the big role of the nonaligned states in struggle for peace and equal-rights, cooperation.

The talks were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere and demonstrated full unanimity of views in all matters under discussion.

Wojciech Jaruzelski invited Todor Zhivkov to pay an official visit of friendship to Poland. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP ADDRESSES YOUTH ON MAY EVENTS

LD222248 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1815 GMT 22 May 82

["Text" of homily delivered by Archbishop Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, to the young people of Poland on 19 May -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Dear young people. The month of May, the atmosphere of exams and the approaching end of the school year, as well as the prospect of a vacation, mean that in this period you are more inclined toward reflection. One should add to this reflection the specific nature of this year's experience and the concern of the entire community for the salvation of the national family, a concern in which you -- as the most sensitive part of the community -- take an active part.

Therefore I wish to share with you some sober thoughts. Every generation in our homeland has experienced hard, painful and occasionally bloody trials of loyalty to the supreme values, which are the essential factors of every upbringing. At the beginning of this century, the ideal of the harmonious arrangement of the national and religious values began to be formed, expressed in the watchwords of service to God and the homeland. It was implemented in the scouts' movement, which began 75 years ago.

The years of the occupation were characterized by faith in survival. It was easier to endure the humiliations and persecutions when one knew that there were partisans, that the home army was fighting. Later the home army was censored while official education showed the great figure of the leader, whose greatness was shortly to be deposed. That was the great crisis of the younger generation of the 1950's.

The people who came through victoriously were those who did not link higher values with political moods, but who managed to find these higher values in the church and the truths of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

In the first half of May this year, part of our youth also underwent painful experiences. Those who avoided the blows of the forces of public order share the pain of humiliation with those who were beaten. I sympathize very much with the young. I myself, beaten in the past as a young worker, understand the bitterness of inactivity and humiliation. I feel my ties with the young, and therefore in several homilies I have called upon the young to exercise prudence and civic wisdom. I warned against tendencies to drag the young into political infighting, without revealing to them the aims of the social groups which inspire the actions.

The actions of the church to prevent violent incidents is not restricted only to the young. The Polish episcopate has frequently proposed to the state authorities that conditions be created for the young in which they could form their personality according to their principles, and to learn public life in youth organizations which suit their world outlook.

The episcopate, continuing its conviction about the possibility of social accord, that is, the need for a dialogue, consistently proposes the ruling out of radical means which result in young people being beaten up.

I hope, my dear young friends, that the May events, the effects of which are painfully felt by the entire community, are never repeated. Showing prudence does not mean that you extinguish the national spirit. Patriotism today is so strong in the community that it does not need ad hoc stimuli. More important is a sober look at the reality of circumstances and an ambitious look into the future.

I trust that today's generation will come through these tribulations easily.

Calls for Concord

LD232154 Warsaw PAP in English 2023 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP) -- The primate of Poland Archbishop Jozef Glemp today participated in celebrations in Bialystok north eastern Poland. Addressing the faithful, the primate stressed the need for and possibility (?of leading) the country out of the crisis by the common effort of the society and the authorities. As a nation, said the primate, we are in the position to achieve this much-needed concord and lift ourselves from the misfortunes and crisis.

The primate appealed to the congregation for prayers for the motherland "so that we may live in it and work in peace."

TRIALS HELD IN CONNECTION WITH MAY DISTURBANCES

LD220008 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 May (PAP) -- In summary trials till May 20, of Poland's local courts acquitted 5 persons, dropped legal proceedings against 2 and found 79 people guilty of violating public order in the first days of May, a press spokesman for the Justice Ministry said here today.

An overwhelming majority of the offences concerned profanation, devastation or removal of flags as well as insult of militia officers.

Over the same period the viovodship (provincial) courts received charges against 11 persons who face summary trials for the infringement of martial law regulations during group violations of public order in early May.

In the south-east city of Lublin, for example, five men will stand trial before the provincial court for stage-managing a protest action by calling on the citizens to chant anti-state slogans and resist the law enforcement organs.

In the north port city of Gdansk, six other people will go on trial before the voivodship court for throwing stones at militia officers and cars as well as for smashing windows and throwing explosives during public gatherings there.

Sentences Reported

LD202130 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 20 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 20 May (PAP) -- A spokesman for the Polish Justice Ministry has said today that 99 persons were sentenced till May 16 for up to 3 years and 164 for more than 3 years in prison for assault on militia officers of soldiers.

By contrast, in the years 1979-1981 such offenses were punished in about 95 percent of the cases by up to 2 years of imprisonment. The present sentences are justified under martial law, concerning the dangerous form of assaults on militia officers who are responsible for public peace and order. Till May, the courts received charges against 2,290 criminal offenders to be tried under summary procedures, the Justice Ministry spokesman said.

SOVIET ACADEMICIANS MASLOV, VAVILOV VISIT

LD221752 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] At the invitation of the party Central Committee's Higher School of Social Studies, Prof Nikolay Maslov, head of the CPSU Central Committe's Academy of Social Sciences, and Anatoliy Vavilov, deputy head of the Moscow Higher Party School, have been visiting Poland. At the intervoivodship party school in Bydgoszcz they met with students, lecturers and activists of [word indistinct] and the academic staffffrom Torun, with post-graduate students, the staff and third year students of the Higher School of Social Sciences and the Academy of Domestic Affairs. They were received by Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the party Central Committee. At the end of the visit an agreement was signed on further expansion of cooperaiton between the PZPR Central Committee's Higher School of Social Sciences and the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences.

ASSAULT ON POPE LINKED WITH POLISH UNREST

LD222316 Warsaw PAP in English 1900 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May (PAP) In a reference to the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II made by a Spanish priest and follower of Archbishop Lefebvre of Catholic traditionalists, or "liberals" as they call themselves, Ignacy Krasicki of TRYBUNA LUDU discusses the question of liberalism and the peculiar metamorphoses that its advocates are undergoing.

Pointing out that the "liberal" from Exonne wanted to settle the church's internal doctrinal disputes with the help of a bayonet Krasicki observes that in the contemporary world such seemingly distant and even contradictory ideas as liberalism and terrorism may (?impinge) upon each other or even combine to make an explosive mixture.

"Do liberals actingunder certain circumstances realize that by attacking demagogically the foundations of social and state order they are objectively helping the potential dictators?", he asks, and points further to the fatal instincts of anarchy and factiousness fanned among the Polish society by advocates of liberalism wishing to reduce the role of the state to the function of a night watchman.

"This climate, in turn, helped incubate ideas of abolishing the constitutional order in Poland through violence, through fratricidal war," Krasicki stresses.

SOLIDARITY FIGURE RELEASED FOR MEDICAL REASONS

NC222052 Paris AFP in English 2044 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 22 May (AFP) -- A leading member of the suspended Solidarity labor union, Jan Jozef Lipski, has been released from internment and authorized to go abroad for medical reasons, it was learned today. Reached by telephone, Mr Lipski, a member of the PRP (?branch) of Solidarity for the Warsaw area, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he had been authorized to go to London for a medical checkup, having undergone open-heart surgery there in 1978. He was given an ordinary passport by the authorities, he said, as distinct from the kind of passport issued to people wishing to emigrate. "I have no intention of emigrating," Mr Lipski emphasized, "and I firmly intend to return to my country after the checkup."

Mr Lipski, who was a member of KOR, a dissident grouping that advised Solidarity in its beginnings, was arrested at the Ursus tractor works in the Warsaw suburbs last December 15. He had gone there to join a strike called in protest of the proclamation of martial law in Poland two days before. By profession, Mr Lipski is a member of the Polish Academy of Sciences specialising in literary research.

REDUCED COAL SALES TO WEST GERMANY REPORTED

LD221355 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 May 82

[Report by Janusz (Gutkowski) from Bonn]

[Text] Despite the growth in our coal production and its export, the West German importers cannot forget that we were not able to fulfill our undertaken obligations and supplied 1.5 million tons less than envisaged in the agreements signed for 1981. As a result we now have serious difficulties with (?selling) coal on the FRG market where we have been replaced by the United States and the Republic of South Africa. [sentence indistinct]

The importers mentioned above treat with great skepticism Polish assurances that at present there are realistic chances for guaranteeing regular supplies. He who has once shown himself unreliable has great difficulties in regaining lost confidence, especially in the context of a merciless and competitive struggle. As a result, there is a situation which means that we shall probably not be able to make up either this year or during several successive years for the losses caused by the mess which was dominant in the mining industry, by (?poor) work discipline and by the strikes. According to the most optimistic forecasts, we shall succeed in putting on the FRG market about 1.5 million tons of coal, 700,000 tons less than in 1979. In practice this means a loss of more than DM80 million if we assume an approximate price of DM120 per tons.

The union paper EINHEIT states openly that Poland itself is to be blamed for the fact that money is not pouring into the Polish safe. At the same time, it adds that this fact affects negatively the mood of West Grerman financial circles, for in the context of Poland's debt, (?curtailment) of Polish coal exports cannot be received with satisfaction by FRG banking circles, EINHEIT states.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

AU211200 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 18 May 82 p 1

['MP' report: "Spring Grain Covering 3.5 Million Hectares"]

[Text] The sowing of spring grain has been completed. It is believed that 3.5 million hectares have been sown with grain, which together with the winter crops sown last autumn gives an area to be cultivated of slightly over 8 million hectares. This area is slightly larger than in previous years, although not as big as our needs require.

About 70 percent of the spring grain was sown at the right time. The cool spring was the reason for delays. However, if the plants receive the right amount of moisture and warmth, it is possible that the delays will not cause any losses in the yield. Right now, the delay in the plants' growth is considerable and the saying that "St Sofia is developing the ears of corn" is not valid.

The beginning of May brought considerably more water to the soil. Rainfall throughout the country was above normal, and in some areas it was even three times greater than the average rainfall recorded over many years. The current rise in temperature although belated, has created good conditions [word illegible].

The sowing of sugar beets is nearing completion. Over 475,000 hectares have been sown, which is an area only 25,000 hectares less than planned. Potatoes covering 2 million hectares are growing, and only in the northern and eastern parts of the country are there still greater areas of fields left to sow.

Work has started in the fields to combat weeds with chemical agents. Pests on the sugar beet plantations are also being destroyed and apple orchards are being sprayed to protect them against disease. The supply of chemicals for these operations has improved lately. There is a deficiency in pure nitrogen of 72,000 tons and in pure phosphor of 97,000 tons. Only potash fertilizers are being delivered in the planned quantities.

The deficiency in nitrogen and phosphor should be reduced by the contracts recently signed with countries abroad to supply these fertilizers. However, the majority of these imports will not reach rural areas until June, when they will not be needed the most.

No major changes have occurred in the preparation of machinery. The old list of parts missing is still valid, and the low supply of oil and grease continues to increase the number of breakdowns occurring with tractors and machines.

Everything indicates that the harvests this year will take place with a search going on at the same time for string to tie sheafs and bales. Searches for this kind of string have been going on for several months on foreign markets and somehow they have still not been successful. Yet the harvests are not so far away.

PAP INTERVIEWS PAX CHAIRMAN ON MARTIAL LAW

LD231928 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 23 May (PAP) -- In an interview for the POLISH PRESS AGENCY, chairman of the "Pax" lay Catholics' association Zenon Komender stressed that "Pax" was one of the first organizations to resume its activity under the martial law.

"Political errors committed by "Pax" in the past stemmed from underestimation of the dangers that the activity of extremist forces within the movement of renewal posed to the national and state existence of Poland, to the socialist system [word indistinct] the country, to Poland's position in the community of socialist states," he said.

"This provided a chance at the time of general political animation and, simultaneously, at the time of unrest, to use some of "Pax's" organizational and institutional possibilities to indiscriminately support circles and persons whose programmes and actions were objectively geared to political ends, incompatible with our ideological assumptions," Komender pointed out.

"In spite of these tendencies and errors our ideology, worked out over 36 years, defines "Pax" firmly as a movement of lay Catholics committed to the building and development of socialist system in Poland, to the consolidation of socialist state and development of socialist democracy which accepts the plurality of world outlooks, to the propagation of the Polish school of patriotic reasoning and of the conviction about the fundamental significance of the Polish-Soviet alliance for the Polish raison d'etat and for Poland's position in the world, he said.

"'Pax' activity is today determined by patriotically minded people, thinking in the categories of the Polish reason of state, who realistically appraise our economic situation and dangers threatening the existence of the Polish nation and statehood. All this compels us to actively participate in the patriotic movement of national rebirth," Zenon Komender stressed further.

'Pax' always sees to it that its ideological-political activity be concordant with the principles of the social teaching of the Catholic Church.

"From the very beginning of our existence as a movement of lay Catholics we have been caring for tight contact and dialogue with the church hierarchy. Remaining faithful to its instructions on matters of faith, morality and church jurisdiction, 'Pax' activists have been and are undertaking avant-garde efforts in the sphere of dialogue and cooperation with communists.

"We believe that the consistent implementation by socialist forces of the principle saying 'he who is not against us is with us' may serve social peace and bring closer the moment of change from martial law to accord and later, to national rebirth.

"We regard the real chance for the return onto the road of agreement to be strictly linked to the development of socialist democracy in the state.

"In accordance with our tradition socialist democracy should contain as an integral element that democracy of world outlooks ensuring to every citizen full possibilities of being promoted in public and professional life regardless of his world views," Komender said.

"The thing which has aroused grave concern on our part recently are [words indistinct] young people in adventurist political actions. We are aware that without young people's creative participation there can be no chance of spiritual and moral rebirth of the nation.

"In order to make this possible we must present to the younger generation real prospects for their fullfledged presence in the public life of the socialist state. This cannot mean, however, freedom to pursue anti-socialist political opposition.

"It is necessary to prove the absurdity of the false alternative advocated by opponents of socialism who say: freedom in opposition and in underground movement, bondage in conditions of a socialist state. Such alternative does not exist and never existed," Komender concluded his interview.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED

LD240940 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 24 May 82

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In an interview granted to ZYCIE WARSZAWY, Stanislaw Ciosek, secretary of the Council of Ministers' Social and Political Committee, said, inter alia:

"I believe that every honest and unprejudiced man will admit that the martial law declared last December is unusual in that the authorities were not abolished and all representative organs are functioning. Bills prepared between August 1980 and December 1981 are becoming law, and the economic reform is entering in force. Martial law brought basic discipline into the economy and, although it may sound like a paradox, it did reintroduce the basic rules of the game.

"In the period under review, 26 laws were enacted and Sejm committees are working on 19 more bills. In progress is a huge legislative process, continued in the spirit and direction initiated in the past-August months. It is designed to create legal and instutional foundations to make possible amelioration of the Polish economy and introduction of safeguards which will prevent repetition of political crises of the Polish economy and introduction of safeguards which will prevent repetition of political crises of the authority.

"The authorities today possess a good knowledge of social moods. This knowledge is based on systematic representative opinion surveys. Once a week every minister, deputy minister and a ministry's director general is obliged to travel to the provinces.

"I think that a majority of the society today understands the necessity of introduction of martial law and appreciates the peace and the first signs of normalisation.

"It is quite normal and understandable that the necessity of drastic sacrifices and curtailment (of the living standard) is reluctantly and grudgingly accepted by the people.

"The policy of the past decade had taught people to live carefree for borrowed money. The Solidarnosc leaders also did not tell people the truth, for it was bitter truth. They did not say that it would be necessary to work better and live more frugally in order to get out of the crisis. But the truth had to be told. And this was done and is being repeated, daily, precisely by the authorities," said Stanislaw Ciosek.

CLOSURE OF SEA AREAS ANNOUNCED FOR 24, 25 MAY

LD222050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] And now a navigational warning. The following sea areas are being closed to navigation and fishing: sea area No 1 from 2200 24 May to 2000 the next day, 25 May; sea area No 3 from 0900 through 1700 24 May.

REPORTAGE ON CABINET, GOVERNMENT CHANGES

Government Changes Announced

AU211756 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 21 May 82

["Session of the Grand National Assembly of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] On May 21, in the presence of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, the Grand National Assembly resumed its proceedings in plenum.

On the basis of a recommendation made by the CC of the RCP, the supreme legislative forum of Romania approved the following composition of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Prime Minister: Constantin Dascalescu

First Deputy Prime Ministers: Elena Ceausescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Ion Dinca

Deputy Prime Ministers: Alexandrina Gainuse, Gheorghe Petrescu, Ludovic Fazekas, Gheorghe Stoica

Ministers of executives of the central bodies with rank of minister:

Emilian Dobrescu	-chairman of the State Planning Committee
Petre Gigea	-minister of finance
Nicolae Constantin	-minister of foreign trade and international cooperation
Ion Patan	-minister of technical and material supply and fixed assets management control
Stefan Andrei	-minister of foreign affairs
Constantin Olteanu	-minister of national defence
George Homostean	-minister of internal affairs
Neculai Agachi	-minister of metallurgical industry
Ioan Avram	-minister of machine-building industry
Alexandru Necula	-minister of machine tools, electro-technology and electronics
Gheorghe Caranfil	-minister of chemical industry
Trandafir Cocirla	-minister of electric power
Ion Lazarescu	-minister of mines
Gheorghe Vlad	-minister of oil
Ioan Folea	-minister of geology
Dumitru Popa	-minister of industrial construction
Vasile Bulucea	-minister of transport and telecommunications
Ion Tesu	-minister of agriculture and food industry
Ioan Florea	-minister of forestry and building materials
Lina Ciobanu	-minister of light industry
Ana Muresan	-minister of internal trade
Maxim Berghianu	-minister of labour
Ion Teoreanu	-minister of education and instruction
Ion Tudor	-minister of tourism and sports
Eugen Proca	-minister of health
Gheorghe Chivulescu	-minister of justice
Ion Stanescu	-minister, head of the cepartment for Constructions Abroad
Ioan Ursu	-first vice chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology
Suzana Gadea	-chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and education
Iulian Plostinaru	-chairman of the Committee for People's Council's Affairs

Ion Tulpan	-chairman of the State committee for Prices
Ion Iliescu	-chairman of the National Council for Water resources
Cornel Mihulecea	-chairman of the State Committee for Nuclear Power

Minister secretaries of state or executives of departments with rank of minister secretary of state:

Richard Winter	-minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Technical and Material Supply and Fixed Assets Management Control
Aurel Duma	-minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tudor Postelnicu	-minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and chief of the State Security department
Ion M. Nicolae	-minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, chief of International Economic Cooperation Department
Dumitru Bejan	-minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation
Petre Preoteasa	-minister secretary of state, first vice chairman of the State Planning Committee
Aneta Spornic	-minister secretary of state of the State Planning Committee
Laurean Tulai	-minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Light Industry
Marin Capisizu	-minister secretary of state of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, chief of the Food Industry Department
Mihail Florescu	-minister secretary of state of the National Council for Science and Technology
Gheorghe Cioara	-minister secretary of state of the National Council for Science and Technology

According to the law, the government also includes the chairman of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation, the chairman of the National Union of Producer Cooperative Farms, the chairman of the National Women's Council, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth as minister for youth affairs, the first vice chairman of the Council of Socioeconomic Organization. The Grand National Assmebly elected Ilie Verdet to the office of vice president of the State Council.

RCP Announces Changes

AU211845 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 May (AGERPRES) -- The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held a working meeting on Friday, May 21, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party.

The meeting approached several organizational questions, taking account of the serious deficiencies and anomalies in the sectors they ran, the lack of control and firmness in the application of party and state resolutions, the Central Committee of the RCP decided:

The release of Comrade Aneta Spornic from the office of member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP; of Comrade Cornelia Filipas, from the offices of member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and deputy prime minister; as well as of Comrade Marin Radoi from the office of alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP.

In conection with their retirement for health reasons, it was decided that Comrade Janos Fazekas should be released from the office of member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and deputy prime minister; and Comrade Ion Ionita from the offices of alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP and deputy prime minister.

In view of some organizational measures to improve party and state work, the CC of the RCP decided:

The release of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, from the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP; and of Comrade Ludovic Fazekas, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, from the offices of secretary of the CC of the RCP and chairman of the Committee for People's Councils' affairs.

At the same time, the election was decided of Comrade Gheorghe Stoica, member of the CC of the RCP, first secretary of the Vrancea County Committee of the RCP, to the office of secretary of the CC of the RCP.

The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party espoused the proposals made by the Political Executive Committee with regard to the re-organization of the government and adopted the following measures:

[Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 22 May carries on page 1 a 1,000-word report on the "Working Meeting of the RCP Central Committee" of 21 May. The SCINTEIA report at this point reads: "In connection with certain deficiencies in the activities of the Council of Ministers and in order to improve the government's work, the RCP Central Committee endorsed the suggestions of the Political Executive Committee and adopted the following measures:]

The release of Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, from the office of prime minister and his appointment as vice president of the State Council.

The appointment of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, to the office of Prime Minister.

The Central Committee approved the proposal of the Political Executive Committee that, taking account of the need for a more rigorous control over the activity carried on by ministries, the ministers should no longer hold the office of deputy prime ministers:

The Central Committee decided that Comrade Cornel Burtica, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, be released from the office of deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and be assigned other tasks on a party and state line; and that Comrade Emil Bobu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP be released from the offices of deputy prime minister and chairman of the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture and Water Management, and received other tasks on a party line.

The Central Committee approved the appointment of Comrades Gheorghe Petrescu; Ludovic Fazekas; Gheorghe Stoica and Alexandrina Gainuse to the office of deputy prime ministers. The Central Committee also made recommendations for changes in the government's composition.

The Central Committee discussed the serious violations of the foreign trade law and the deviations from the financial discipline committed by Comrade Iosif Nicolae, general director of the Arad group of car manufacturing enterprises, and decided to exclude him from the membership of the CC of the RCP. All the proposals submitted to the Central Committee were unanimously approved.

At the end of the working meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that the organizational measures adopted were aimed at the better fulfillment of the party role in governing society, in unswervingly implementing the programme of building socialism and communism in Romania. At the same time, the measures adopted pursue -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said -- the improvement of the government's activity in solving economic questions, in strengthening order and the responsibility of the state apparatus for the rigorous application of the party resolutions and country's laws, better comprehension of the problems, strengthened control and better coordination of various working sectors. All cadres were asked to manifest steady concern for defending and developing the national wealth for higher operativeness and efficiency of activity in all domains of the socioeconomic life.

Stating that nobody can be allowed to violate the laws and norms of activity specific to our society, the party general secretary demanded all party and state cadres to make every effort for the exemplary fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on each one at his or her workplace, prove high political and moral standing in their work and life just as high principledness and communist firmness, for the unflinching implementation of the twelfth party congress resolutions, the general policy of our party and state of multilaterally developing socialist Romania.

SDUF Approval

AU211858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1838 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 May (AGERPRES) -- Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF], a meeting of the executive bureau of the SDUF National Council was held on May 21. The executive bureau unanimously approved the proposals of the CC of the RCP for the composition of the government and decided that they should be submitted to the Grand National Assembly for approval.

GNA Endorses Changes

AU211948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 May (AGERPRES) -- The proceedings of the fifth session of the Eighth Grand National Assembly [GNA] were resumed in plenum on May 21 in the presence of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Present were the heads of diplomatic missions accredited to Romania, and foreign press correspondents. The session was opened by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly.

Upon the proposal of the bureau of the Grand National Assembly, to the agenda was added the following items: termination of the Council of Ministers' mandate; election of the Council of Ministers; changes in the composition of the State Council; and the mandate given by the Grand National Assembly to the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the second special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on disarmament.

Taking the floor at the first item on the agenda, Ilie Verdet said: In consideration of the decision of the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, which provides for measures regarding the government's composition and the improvement of its activity, and in order to give the Grand National Assembly the possibility to deliberate and decide upon these measures, I request that the mandate the Council of Ministers was invested with by the legislative forum of the country in the current term be terminated. I submit this request to the Grand National Assembly. The Grand National unanimously approved the termination of the Council of Ministers mandate.

The second item of the agenda was then approached: the election of the Council of Ministers. Taking the floor, Nicolae Ceausescu said: On behalf of the Central Committee of the party and of the executive bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, I propose Constantin Dascalescu to the office of Prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Showing that Constantin Dascalescu is a member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, an old party activist, Romania's president expressed his conviction that receiving the vote of the Grand National Assembly and forming the government, he would take firm action to implement the party programme, the resolutions of the twelfth party congress, the party home and foreign policy. As I stressed during the Central Committee's proceedings -- the president said -- I would like to emphasize it before the Grand National Assembly, too, that the government should better fulfill its constitutional tasks of running economic activities, fully assure this responsibility before the people and the Grand National Assembly, and I am convinced that, in its new composition, at head with Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, it will succeed. Therefore I submit this proposal for your approval.

Nicolae Ceausescu's proposal was voted and unanimously approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Next, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu read the proposals for first deputy prime ministers, deputy prime ministers and members of the Council of Ministers.

The Grand National Assembly unanimously elected the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the composition proposed. Constantin Dascalescu then took the floor.

At the third item in the agenda on changes in the composition of the State Council, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly, entrusted by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the executive bureau of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, proposed that Ilie Verdet should be elected to the office of vice president of the State Council. The proposal was unanimously approved. In that capacity, Ilie Verdet then took the oath of allegiance to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Grand National Assembly then approved Alexandrina Gainuse's release from the office of member of the State Council and her election as deputy prime minister.

At the next item in the agenda Stefan Andrei read the mandate of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the second special session of the United Nations Organization General Assembly on disarmament. The mandate shows that the Romanian delegation have the task to reassert and consistently promote President Nicolae Ceausescu's humanist and highly constructive outlook on disarmament questions, Romania's stand and concrete proposals for building up interstate confidence, achieving a passage to tangible, efficient measures for military disengagement, for halting the arms race, for disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, resuming the policy of detente, enhancing international security and consolidating peace all over the world.

Stress is laid, inter alia, on the proposals for the cessation of the arms race and the passage to concrete steps towards disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular; the halting of the manufacture of nuclear weapons; the passage to a gradual reduction of the existing stockpiles and the prohibition of the nuclear weapons and of all mass destruction weapons; the cessation of the deployment and development of medium-range missiles in Europe, the elimination of all nuclear weapons from the continent; the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe; the creation of denuclearized zones in various parts of the world; the adoption of a global disarmament programme; the enhancement of the role and responsibility of the peoples, of world public opinion, of scientists all over the world, of the United Nations Organization in the settlement of all questions concerning peace, disarmament and mankind's progress.

The Grand National Assembly unanimously approved the proposals the Romanian delegation is to make at that session, in keeping with the orientations set by the twelfth party congress, proposals which reflect Romania's will to cooperate with the other states, to contribute to making decisions to fully meet the peoples' expectations and wish to live in a world free of weapons and wars.

At the end of the proceedings, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly showed that the other bills included in the agenda would be examined by the standing commissions and submitted them to the GNA for debate in a future meeting of the current session.

New Government Sworn In

AU211943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Bucharest, 21 May (AGERPRES) -- A ceremony took place on Friday, May 21, when the prime minister and the other members of the government took the oath of allegiance to the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, on having been invested with those offices.

Nicolae Ceausescu congratulated the members of the government and wished them success in their future activity.

Prime Minister's Speech

AU211825 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 May 82

[Report on speech by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu at 21 May Grand National Assembly session in Bucharest]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 May (AGERPRES) -- Expressing feelings of firm commitment and communist responsibility, of gratitude for the confidence shown to him when he was elected to the office of prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Constantin Dascalescu said he would spare no effort for the government, for each of its members to fully contribute, with devotion and high competence, with their entire energy, to the implementation of the policy promoted by the Romanian Communist Party.

The source of our successes of today and of tomorrow resides in the firm, unflinching application, in all domains, of the party political line, of the guidelines set and recommendations made by the illustrious leader of our party and state -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the speaker said, highlighting that the mission entrusted to the government was not easy. We understand -- he said — that the contribution of the government, of the entire central state apparatus should steadily enhance to implementing the resolutions of the twelfth party congress, to firmly applying the programmes for the homeland's development adopted by the supreme forum of the party, the decisions subsequently taken by the Central Committee, the laws approved by the Grand National Assembly.

Referring to the achievements scored in the current quinquennium, Constantin Dascalescu showed that they were a good basis for more efficiently and energetically work, in a sense of high responsibility and discipline, with a view to operatively eradicating the shortcomings President Nicolae Ceausescu criticized at the recent working meeting at the Central Committee headquarters, to fulfilling the tasks under the plan of socioeconomic development for this year and for the entire quinquennium.

The government will pay greatest attention to the implementation of the programme for the development of the energy base, to the undelayed fulfillment of the measures for increasing coal and oil production, ensuring the coal stocks set, expanding the raw materials base and highly efficiently administering them — the prime minister also said. He referred to the main tasks regarding savings of raw and subsidiary materials, the implementation of the investment programme, and commissioning, in due time and at optimal parametres of the planned units, the reduction of foreign exchange spending, ensurance, through autochthonous forces, of highly efficient and high-quality equipment and [word indistinct] increase of the competitivity of the Romanian goods on foreign markets, concomitantly with a systematic, more marked cut in imports.

Fully understanding the complexity of the phenomena confronting contemporary mankind, the serious consequences of the world economic crisis, the government will assume greater responsibilities and more decisively work to intensify international economic cooperation and exchanges, on mutually advantageous bases while unswervingly observing the well-known principles of interstate relations, promoted by Romania, by the country's president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

One of the government's major concerns will be the firm application of the measures taken by the party leadership with a view to ensuring an equilibrated payments and trade balance, making efficient economic exchanges, increasing the share held by highly-processed products, integrally and properly achieving the production for export, in keeping with plan provisions.

The government will more firmly and effectively commit itself to the development of highly productive and well organized agriculture in the light of the requirements of new agrarian revolution, the urgent liquidation of the shortcomings still manifest in this highly important sector of the national economy, the full capitalization of the economic and financial conditions created, by enhancing the contribution of agriculture to the expansion of the national wealth and the improvement of the supply of the population with food products.

The government's concerns will focus on the implementation of the programme of steadily raising the material and spiritual welfare of the entire people.

Next, Constantin Dascalescu referred to the measures needed to strengthen responsibility, order and discipline at all levels in the activity carried on by the collective management bodies of ministries, centrals, enterprises, local bodies of the state administration, and also laid stress on the necessity to most strictly observe laws, the party and state resolutions. We will take all measures so that any violation of the law be firmly punished taking into consideration neither the place the respective person holds in the social hierarchy nor his merits, Constantin Dascalescu said. We will have to make all the workers in the apparatus of ministries, institutions, centrals and enterprises understand that before the law, before our order de jure we are all equal, that each and every one is in duty bound to observe, in his entire activity, the norms set by our socialist legislation, in concordance with the principles of socialist ethics and equity which our party unswervingly promoted. We will ask each person holding a management office to give a lofty example of rigorous observance of the law and determine, in the collectivity he is in charge with, its firm application, as well as a fully responsible attitude towards the party, towards the people.

The requirements of the new stage we are now traversing call on us to ensure that in the central state apparatus, in ministries and all functional compartments the presence should be ever more strongly felt of the most diligent and honest cadres come from among the working class who prove, through their deeds, that they are able to fight for the unflinching and integral implementation of the party policy in the domains in which their work, people able to maintain, in the collectivities to which they belong, a principled atmsophere of work, a sense of high responsibility in fulfilling the tasks.

We will do everything possible so that the revolutionary spirit promoted by our party, the principles, militant position of vigorously defending the national wealth and the people's assets -- which is an essential feature of a communist leader -- be powerfully shown among management cadres in the ministries, centrals and enterprises, in the entire state apparatus no matter the circumstances.

The speaker also pointed to other tasks incumbent on the government: the strengthening of the relations with the production units, with scientific and designing institutes, with learning and cultural institutions, with the producers of materials goods and the creators of spiritual assets, the improvement of the way in which the control function of the government is being exerted.

Constantin Dascalescu reiterated the determination of the government of Socialist Romania to further militate consistently and perseveringly for implementing the foreign policy of the Romanian party and state.

World public opinion, he said, is highly appreciative of the efforts made by Romania, by her president for the promotion of interstate collaboration and understanding among peoples, for solutions favouring detente, for general disarmament and nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the achievement of a lasting climate of security and peace in the world. Romania has gained a well-deserved prestige on all meridians owing to her persistent struggle for the observance of the principles of equality among states, non-interference in domestic affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, for the assertion of each people's right to sovereignly decide its destiny, for the building of the new international economic order, of a better and more just world.

In full consensus with the principled oreintations of the party, which are characteristic of the foreign policy promoted by the Romanian state, we will contribute, through every means, to the steady development of our relations of friendship and multilateral collaboration with all the socialist countries, with the CMEA member countries, to the expansion and diversification of our links with the developing countries, with all the states of the world irrespective of social system.

The Romanian prime minister assured the Grand National Assembly that the government would take all measures needed for fulfilling the agreements on economic and technical collaboration concluded, for carrying into effect all the understandings reached at summit level, so that Romania should assert herself ever more successfully in the field of world economic relations, in the world arena, in the struggle for detente, collaboration and peace.

In conclusion, Constantin Dascalescu said: On behalf of the government I once again assure the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Grand National Assembly, the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front that we will place our entire working power, all our knowledge and abilities in the service of the fulfillment of the important attributions and tasks entrusted to us, of the unswerving application of the party home and foreign policy.

The higher party and state leadership, those the people elected to the highest legislative forum of the country, have honoured us with a particular responsibility. There is no doubt that the entire government and each of its members will mobilize all their forces to creditably fulfill the mandate entrusted to them. We will dedicate our entire capacity, working with self-denial and revolutionary passion, to the integral fulfillment of all the targets set under the state plan for the current year and the whole quinquennium -- a prerequisite for our free and independent homeland's rise onto new stages of civilization and progress, her unflinching advance on the road of socialism and communism, of the entire people's welfare and happiness.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND -- Finnish President Mauno Koivisto today received Maria Stanescu, Romania's ambassador to Helsinki. The head of the Finnish state asked the ambassador to convey to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm wishes for good health and success in his highly responsible activity. Best wishes for good health and success were extended to the Finnish president on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. During the ensuing talk, the two sides discussed aspects of developing Romanian-Finnish relations. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 21 May 82 AU]

ROMANIAN EXPORTS REVIEWED -- Bucharest, 22 May (AGERPRES) -- These days the Romanian machine-building units have delivered to Greece the first batch of 4,000 HP electric diesel locomotives contracted for the year. Another five engines of 2,100 HP have been shipped for the People's China. The exports programme of the machine-building industry stipulates important rises in the 1982 deliveries of tools, machinery, industrial installations and parts. According to recently signed contracts, among other things there will be delivered some 1,200 four-wheel drive cars to the People's China and 200 ones to the GDR. More than 800 tons of technological equipment for pig iron foundries will reach Madagascar, and Brazilian beneficiaries will receive a 65,000 DWT ore carrier and oil equipment. Other contracts have been signed for sending 650 tractors of powers varying between 80 and 100 HP to France and as many as 1,300 full axles for railway cars to Turkey. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 22 May 82 AU]

NAVAL RESEARCH BASE -- Bucharest, 19 May 82 (AGERPRES) -- Recently the largest Romanian base for naval research and tests has been opened under the Galati Institute for Naval Research and Design. It is endowed with three special pools for testing models of the ships to be homolgated and put into fabrication in Romanian shipyards. There can be performed speed, propulsion and maneuverability tests. The laboratories are equipped with electronic installations, remote-control equipment and can record the results of the tests. Other important parts of the base are the cavitation tunnel -- used for studying the phenomena occurring in the space around the ship propeller, and the wind tunnel -- for finding best shapes to the vessels. This modern base commissioned, the Romanian experts and designers have been enabled to carry out a series of hydromechanical tests and researches at the level of the world technique, and to establish the speed, cavitation and maneuverability of each ship to be built in Romania. The plans for the base and over 65 percent of the equipment are of Romanian thinking. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0950 GMT 19 May 82 AU]

LCY CC CONSIDERS ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PLAN

LD211844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 21 May 82

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 21 May (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee met in Belgrade today at its 27th session to consider the "Starting Foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization," prepared by the Federal Councils' Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization.

The session was chaired by Dr Dusan Dragosavac and attended, apart from the LCY Central Committee members, by representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of the federation, the republics and the provinces.

The political verification of the "starting foundations" will facilitate the efforts to resolve and overcome the differences which emerge during the consideration of concrete questions and measures of the long-term program of stabilization. Sergej Kraigher, member of the LCY Presidency, under whose leadership the commission prepared the "Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization," spoke about the importance of this document wich will be used to prepare the long-term and complete program of economic stabilization.

It is not the task of the introductory report at today's Central Committee session to present or explain the basic contents of the "Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabiilization" or to go into the reasons why the commission decided to start preparing the document. That would represent too big a task and there would have been the danger of incomplete and one-sided integration of problems owing to their complexity. On the other hand, the introductory observations in the "Starting Foundation" deal extensively enough with and present arguments concerning the reasons for and purpose of choosing the basic lines of the further development of socioeconomic and sociopolitical relations and material and social developments as the basis of and prerequisite for economic stabilization [words indistinct] Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presiency," said at the beginning.

He first pointed out the significance and place of the "Starting Foundations" with regard to the preparation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, as well as the significance which they might have, in the view of the Federal Social Council's Commission for Problems of Economic Stabilization, for activating the whole of our society to carry out the tasks of economic stabilization, in the direct everyday practice of all of our society's self-managing and socio-political organs, organizations and communities, and their significance with regard to the behavior of all our working people and citizens. Also, because the major part of the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress have the same aim, I think that I should quite briefly and in a fragmentary manner point out the place and role of the starting foundations in the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress, Kraigher said.

The main aim of the "Starting Foundations" is the establishment of a uniform approach to the preparation of the program of economic stabilization in all self-managing organizations and communities and sociopolitical communities and their organs, and the overcoming, in the course of this week, of different interpretations in the implementation of the constitution and the law on associated labor.

In the preamble of the "Starting Foundations," the commission briefly described the way it organized its work on this basic task, the preparation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, and outlined the basic areas covered by these themes within the framework of the program.

The "Starting Foundatons" do not in themselves contain any new sociopolitical and socioeconomic orientations and attitude with regard to the SFRY Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and the program orientation and conclusions of the 10th and 11th LCY congresses.

Owing to this they may look to some people like a repetition of the generally known attitudes and even some conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, especially those adopted at the 15th session in December 1980. On the other hand, they may be and are criticized for containing numerous attitudes taken out of the LCY Central Committee report for the 12th LCY Congress and of the corresponding parts of the resolution of the 12th LCY Congress, Kraigher stressed. Though there is some truth in criticism of this kind, it cannot, nevertheless, be taken as a reproach, primarily because it does not take into account the social and political realities in which our system of socialist self-managing democracy is active and is being implemented, and it does not take into account the ideological and political battle which is being waged for the realization, consolidation and further developments of all the elements of its self-managing socioeconomic foundations. The "Starting Foundations" represent a complete, consistent, concise and yet sufficiently elaborated synthesis of the appraisals, attitudes and orientations concerning all the most fundamental, key questions and dilemmas caused by the clashing social phenomena and trends in our society during its dynamic development, which manifested and are manifesting themselves in the struggle for the implementation and realization of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor on the basis of the experience of our social practice and dynamic socioeconomic and general social development.

On the other hand, both taken collectively and individually, their thematic orientations provide an answer to the dilemmas in the conflicts and struggles between views which exist in the ideological sphere of our social life and in the development of our Marxist theoretical thought, particularly in the social sciences, and in the conflicts with the ideological influences and theories which are alien to the socialist self-management democratic bases of our society and which we have surpassed in our social development, in the continuity of our revolution and in the direction of liberating man and labor.

Finally, their importance in this respect lies precisely in the fact that they have appeared in 1982, a year which is witnessing increasingly intensified class struggles in the world as a whole and in each country individually, with all the specific features and characteristics lent it by the world as it is and as it is developing with all its social contradictions of development at the end of the 20th century.

In conclusion, though this is of prime importance to us, the "Starting Foundations" have appeared and must justify their purpose at a time when a way out of the years of economic instability and difficulties in our economic relations with foreign countries and our balance of payments presents itself as an imperative task in our social development and the consolidation of the international position, equality and independence of our country.

Particularly crucial importance lies with decision-making by the workers in the basic organizations of associated labor in respect to income in all its forms of income-based linking and in all the places where decisions about it are made, in respect to the conditions in which it is earned and distributed and in respect to control over it. Today this is a key question in the development of socialist self-management in this country and, therefore, a condition for solving our present problems on a permanent and lasting socioeconomic basis. Our revolution, if I may repeat this now, has reached the point at which it could threaten itself and its results if in this sphere, which in this country also contains many elements of the class struggle, the subjective socialist forces fail to persevere and, through their consistency, at least in the most important areas of social reproduction, fail to achieve new and decisive breakthroughs.

The basic production relation and position of the worker lend a specific stamp to the unified Yugoslav market and its operation and development. It operates and is developing according to and in line with the production relations specific to our society, on the foundations of the association of labor and means, of the free exchange of labor, self-manangement agreement-reaching and social development through social planning, and of a unified currency, monetary, customs and foreign exchange system and system of economic relations with foreign countries. At the same time it has unified foundations in the credit system and in the common monetary, foreign exchange and customs policy.

The "Starting Foundations" point out the essential characteristics of the self-managing social planning and the functions of the plans by individual sociopolitical communities.

They also point out the functions and responsibilities of the state and of state organs in ensuring and deepening the self-managing position of the worker and his protection against the state or group-ownership monopoly in the administration of social resources.

On these bases, the "Starting Foundations" provide an answer to the dilemma about the place and role of the national economies and about the alleged impossibility of them joining the functions and development of a united Yugoslav market. On these bases the "Starting Foundations" also determine the system of self-managing subjects, that is, sociopolitical communities. Let me only emphasize the special role and importance of the social plan of the federation as the basic common planning act which also essentially influences the functioning of the united Yugoslav market, as one of its bases which by common determination of development priorities, in harmony with the common economic policy, sets their implementation as the common task of the social plans of all republics and provinces.

Without determining the priorities and without the engagement of all forces and resources, primarily for their implementation and adaptation of everything else to the implementation of these priorities as the joint obligation of all republics and provinces, that is, all self-managing organizations and communities, there are no sufficiently firm, strong and convincing criteria for giving up the investments, for narrowing their front and for abandoning the investments which are not in keeping with these priorities, that is, with the implementation of the common economic policy.

Because of all these questions, there have been and there remain disagreements and dilemmas which represent the basic reason for slower self-managing and social agreement-making and for the strengthening of state compulsion. The "Starting Foundations," therefore, insist that the state organs, the federation and its organs, as well as the republics, provinces and municipalities, towns and regional communities allow a materially sufficiently strong basis and room for maneuvering for the full affirmation of the position and role of the self-managers of self-managing organizations and communities and thier organs, so that they themselves can directly deal with the problems of their joint economic development and with the implementation of their social tasks.

Proceeding from the need that the workers master the entire work, the "Starting Foundations" point out that as far as the policy and system of prices and social control over prices is concerned it is essentially necessary consistently and gradually to ensure that each organization of associated labor, in agreement with other organizations of associated labor, decides on prices in accordance with the conditions prevailing on the domestic and foreign market, at the same time preventing a cartel-type or monopolistic determination of prices.

These are the dilemmas which have been weakening the resistance of statist tendencies and phenomena in the organs of the federation, republics and autonomous provinces, municipalities and regional communities, and weakening resistance to their territorial isolation and to the integrating role of the united Yugoslav market.

If we view the intranational relations in our country and individual phenomena which reflect the contradictory interests of the republics and autonomous provinces from this aspect, then, in my opinion, we must admit that it is true what some people are saying, namely, that it is not true that there is a crisis in intranational relations in Yugoslavia whose foundations lie in the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, in the common class essence of self-managing socioeconomic relations, in the common interests of the united Yugoslav market, as well in economic relations with other countries. The essence, however, is that income-linking is not taking place in the process of social reproduction between self-managing organizations and communities with common interests and between production and trade organizations of associated labor through linking and associating into larger reproduction entities, and that income relations in such large technological systems as the railways, energy and postal services are being implemented very slowly and with great difficulties. This also affects the self-managing production relations and the corresponding position of the workers in these fields.

Let me deal briefly with the relationship between the "Starting Foundations" and the documents prepared for the 12th LCY Congress. We can say that they are in every respect complementary documents which do not at all differ as regards the basic commitments. The differences basically emanate from their different functions, although not from this alone. While the stances and conclusions of the congress documents are, to a certain extent, of a general nature, the "Starting Foundations" deal with the basic characteristics of the present situation in the domestic economy and in the world economy, analyze more thoroughly the basic reasons for the economic instability and precisely determine the meaning of economic stabilization.

In the field of economic policy, the "Starting Foundations" contain so much new material that a revision of the economic policy and consequently of development policy by all subjects of our economic and social development is required. This especially applies to the still one-sided consideration and implementation of industrialization, to the socialist transformation of the countryside and the development of the agroindustrial complex, to the position of energy, transport and services and to the treatment of large, medium and small organizations. In all these questions the "Starting Foundations" contribute to the ideological solution of dilemmas and prejudices which we have not yet overcome by our present political work and in our social practice, especially as regards the small economy and production by personally owned means, which also negatively affects the increase of production and services and the satisfaction of the basic needs of the working people and citizens and prevents greater employment and orientation of youth toward training for work in these fields. This is also reflected in the practical measures and instruments of the economic policy which, for these reasons, must be subjected to a thorough revision, which represents a very important part of the long-term stabilization program.

The significance of the "Starting Foundations" can also be seen at this moment in the following: The most responsible political factors in the federation, republics and provinces have agreed, through their delegates in the work of the Commission for Economic Stabilization, with the "Starting Foundation." They have also agreed with the basic appraisals of the causes of economic instability and with the vital economic-political and sociopolitical presuppositions and foundations of the long-term program of economic stabilization and its realization.

In view of the significance and political weight of the most responsible organs of the federation, republics and autonomous provinces, which were represented in the commission, and in view of the fact that over 300 most eminent specialized and academic workers from all the socialist republics and autonomous provinces are taking part in the work of the working group and subgroups, we may say that the level of coordination of views displayed in the "Starting Foundations" represents so high a degree of ideopolitical agreement and of expertly and scientifically based consistency in the elaboration and treatment of these problems that we may conclude that the necessary conditions have been created in this connection for the joint action of all the organized forces in society for the preparation of the program of stabilization and its concrete adaptation to all the environments, for overcoming and surmounting the sources of economic and other forms of instability, and for implementing the indispensable changes in our further socioeconomic development. In this way better conditions have also been created to overcome those real or artificial dilemmas and misunderstanding which originated in relations alien to us and in outdated systems, which have been the subject of bitter polemics and differences in our country and, even more significantly, which have often been and still are the cause of difficulties in coordinating attitudes and identifying the joint interests, and thus also the cause of slowness experienced in self-managing agreement-seeking and social consultations.

I believe that on this occasion I must also stress the following in particular: The Commission for the Problems of Economic Stabilization has believed from the very beginning of its work that it is impossible to separate the working out of the long-term economic stabilization program from creating conditions for its direct application.

It has, therefore, participated as a working body of the social councils and in line with the principles and method of work of the social councils, in drafting the foundations of the economic policy for 1982, as well as in the process of finding solutions and of coordinating the attitudes on unresolved systemic issues, in particular in the sphere of the credit-monetary system and of the foreign exchange system. In this context, of course, I stress once again that as the working body of the social councils, the commission has not in any way whatever reduced, nor has it been in a position to do so, the direct responsibility of the Federal Executive Council, the SFRY Assembly and other relevant organs in the federation and the relevant organs in the socialist republics and autonomous provinces. Anyway, the work of these organs eloquently shows this.

On these foundations, the commission believes that the "Starting Foundations," as proposed, can already serve as the basis for the work of all relevant organs and organizations in the federation, socialist republics and autonomous provinces, as well as in municipalities and towns and in all self-managing organizations and communities and their self-managing and managerial organs and services, banks and so forth.

The possibility and need to apply coordinated attitudes will come even more to the fore in June and thereafter when the attitudes of the commission regarding individual thematic spheres such as the antiinflation program, the strategy of economic relations with other countries, problems of employment and of providing employment, housing and communal problems, and so forth, will be made known to the public. These have already been adopted by the (?working) group for the long-term stabilization program.

Of course, already this demands from all the subjective forces, and in particular from the League of Communists as well as from other sociopolitical organs, the relevant political activity in sociopolitical communities and their organs, organizations, self-managing organizations and communities through their basic organizations and forums, aktivs and conferences and all other forms of action linking-up by communities in order that the relevant self-managing, managerial organs and organs of sociopolitical communities might adopt the "Starting Foundations" as the basis of their work and start to coordinate their work with these "Starting Foundations." As a rule, this will also require a change in their policy, their attitude and their practice.

The "Starting Foundations" point out the fact that the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program is certainly a long-term and profound social process and a task for the whole of society which cannot be equated with some kind of package of measures. On the contrary, with its measures and consequences it must and can, on the basis of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, go deeper and further, as the reform in 1965 could and should have done. Therefore, one of the essential components of the stabilization program is to grasp and weigh the the real conditions and the real possibilities and their implementation at a given moment and to gradually overcome the present situation by delineating the relevant stages in the dynamics of the implementation of the long-term program and to grasp at every point the complex effects of its implementation in a way which will be acceptable and bearable, both to the economy and to society in our multinational community.

One often hears in public the question: Is our society able to make the effects of economic laws work again and the logic of the contention that social negotiations and self-managing agreement-reaching is the source of voluntarism. [sentence as received] It is forgotten, in this context, that the centralism of the state and of its organs at all levels is, as a rule, a more dangerous source of voluntarism. It is also forgotten that objective economic laws in our society, as in any others, operate by their logic and in their own way regardless of how conscious we are of it. As long as we have been able to resolve some of the negative consequences of their action by issuing money and incurring debts abroad we have not felt the consequences directly, but these laws have taken their revenge in the form of our economy's increasingly low productivity and its weaker and weaker competitiveness.

Now, when this is no longer possible, they also avenge themselves directly and crudely in the problems of our internal and external liquidity, the demands for rehabilitation or liquidation of individual basic organizations of associated labor, and the demands to stop individual kinds of production. This is accompanied by economic and social upheavals, as well as by various forms of direct or indirect political pressures. The "Starting Foundations" insist on consistent respect for all these essential elements of our system because they are also the essential and immediate conditions to set in train the process of stabilization, the first pointer to a way out of the abovementioned vicious circle.

At the center of attention in the last few days, not only here but elsewhere, has been the coordination in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly of the so-called intervention law on the need for convertible foreign exchange to ensure the repayment of maturing obligations on foreign loans. I think the problems in this respect are so well known, both in the economic and political senses, that on this occasion I do not need to dwell on them. I would just like to remind the Central Committee of these present topical questions for several reasons: Firstly, because the need to open up our economy to the world market and develop it under the greater and more direct influence of more productive economies and, in these conditions, to have its economic and general social development and living standards hinge more directly on its own forces, including on its own initiative and scientific-technological activity, run through the "Starting Foundations" as one of the fundamental premises and recurring ideas.

Secondly, because the necessary and irrefutable tasks of ensuring foreign liquidity and a simultaneous palpable reduction in price increases and inflation point most clearly to the pressing need to accomplish these tasks in all the various elements and relations which their realization demands as an integral part, and even a precondition for stabilization.

Thirdly, because viewing these tasks as concrete and urgent and their accomplishment as a precondition for economic stabilization clearly indicates that all of us, and particularly the most responsible factors of our society, must fundamentally and completely alter our behavior.

A radical turnabout in the realization of this year's adopted economic policy is a precondition for carrying out the long-term program of economic stabilization.

There is also a further commitment of the republics and provinces to take measures through their own laws or relevant regulations to ensure a growth in general and joint expenditure within the planned and agreed framework. However, according to their report submitted to the Presidium, only Bosnia and Hercegovina of all the republics has done this and the growth of expenditure here is actually within the envisaged limits. In Slovenia, according to the same report, budget expenditure is also within the envisaged limits.

I have already mentioned that the entire program of stabilization requires stage-by-stage implementation and a perception of all the consequences in social relations as a whole. This includes the solving of social problems and a fully developed social policy is an essential, integral part of the stabilization program in every phase of its realization.

The Central Committee's support for the "Starting Foundations" must provide a powerful fillip to such activity by communists and all subjective forces. This will accelerate the implementation and opening up of the stabilization processes in our social practice and stimulate the realization of urgent tasks in solving the present acute economic problems facing our country. At the same time this will mean additional orientation toward deepening the preparations for the 12th congress even further, both as regards a perception of the various principled orientations in the light of their direct application today, and in respect of their practical political consequences, Sergej Kraigher said in conclusion.

Following Sergej Kraigher's introductory report, Dr Dusan Dragosavac confirmed that the members of the Central Committee have on several occasions discussed our socioeconomic problems. We have also been adopting conclusions and decisive attitudes, Dragosavac said, but we have not found in the political sense the strength to change matters more decisively, nor have we compiled a complete program and, even less, implemented it.

The investment front is still broad, Dragosavac stressed. We noted long ago that general and joint consumption are untenable. [as received] We are still wasteful with foreign exchange, in particular in the invisible trade sector. However, broad concrete actions which would have altered matters have not been taken. However, there has been action and there have also been certain results. At today's plenum we should give our backing to the "Starting Foundations," but we should do even better, and this is why we should aim to implement them more quickly. Therefore, the differences between these texts which are being discussed do not mean that no efforts should be made concerning their consistency.

Dragosavac then said that, with regard to the preparations for the congress, we have not stressed sufficiently the significance of the congress of self-managers and its results, but, in fact they too are participating in all the discussions at all basic organizations, at municipal, provincial and Central Committee congresses.

The economic problems which we have been facing for some time, as well as the entire strength of the production forces, show that we have arrived at a new -- if I can call it that -- threshold of development which must undoubtedly represent a clear turning point with regard to the present extensive method of development and which must introduce radical changes in the method and quality of economic activities, Zvone Dragan said. The fact is that we are extremely late with the intensified process of development. There is no more time for long debates and a wait-and-see attitude. The severe balance of payments difficulties in relations with other countries and the problems of economic development within the country, which are particularly manifest in the great discord between domestic accumulation and consumption, [words indistinct] and unfavorable structure and low rates of efficiency of investments. Furthermore, the unfavorable ratio between domestic nonproduction and production costs (and the level of the costs which we encounter in competition on foreign markets) show that it is not possible to delay the more radical changes within the framework of society's material base and the obsolete socioeconomic relations. This is a very significant fact which demands a different attitude, in particular of the League of Communists and of all subjective forces, toward the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program.

All this implies that we must aim, without delay, at radical changes in the method of decision-making and behavior, in order for us to ensure that our economy will begin to develop in stages, but securely in more stable conditions and on better-quality foundations. It is beyond doubt that the existing level of the country's production forces, of technical equipment and of the cadre potentials, along with more rational economic activity, provide the opportunity to adopt more intensive methods and forms of economic development and to achieve much better results than the ones which we have achieved in the past decade of our development.

By proceeding from the need for more efficient functioning of the uniform Yugoslav market and for taking into consideration world criteria of economic activity, it is necessary to change the policy of development and of mechanisms for its implementation, that is, the conditions of economic activity. Our basic self-managing economic subject can operate in conditions of economic activity which designate its behavior as the basic commodity producer, above all through the effects of market laws in the direction of overcoming all weaknesses, deviations and difficulties within the framework of its activity (as the basic institutional framework of our economic system and long-term economic policy).

In this context, in addition to reexamining and supplementing the legislative norms essential for the unity of the Yugoslav market with moral-political norms, the behavior of all participants in the decision-making process at various levels should also be put under the microscope.

We have no illusions that matters will progress quickly. However, already, in adopting the measures of the current economic policy this year (in particular in preparing economic policy measures and in defining the conditions of the economic activity next year) it is necessary to take into account to the maximum the orientations contained in the "Starting Foundations."

Today, when we talk about the policy of economic stabilization, it is particularly important in reaching agreements in our organized activities to proceed from the work of the League of Communists being manifested primarily in the basic organizations of associated labor, or in the basic cells of society where the income is earned, Marko Djuricin said. For this reason the activity of the League of Communists must now be strengthened in the practical struggle for economic stabilization through the strengthening of the real social power and responsibility of associated workers.

According to Djuricin certain weaknesses in realizing the goals of stabilization arise from the fact that we have insufficiently approached stabilization in many environments as a long-term, complex and difficult task and have failed to work out consistently all the necessary measures and actions to realize it. For this reason we should welcome the efforts of the Commission of Federal Councils for Problems of Economic Stabilization in offering these more integral foundations for a long-term program.

Observing that the "Starting Foundations" can be accepted as a goal in our further work and activity, Djuricin proposed that following this session a broad discussion should be organized on this document in all economic and social cells with a view to informing and preparing the self-manager in time so that he can adopt his own programs of long-term stabilization.

Through the involvement of communists we must ensure the most direct involvement of all working people, self-management organs and delegate assemblies in the realization of the stabilization policy. The overall activity in this respect must be at the center of the preparations by the basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists for the forthcoming, 12th LCY Congress, Djuricin said in conclusion.

Our present social situation, characterized by an unfavorable economic situation, can be classified among those in our postwar period which were critical and in which we applied all our might, revolutionary energy, knowledge, will power and patriotic work in order to overcome these difficulties and further develop the revolution and its gains, Dane Cuic said at the start of his report.

These difficulties have already become so serious in their social significance that it is natural for us to expect the working class to ask itself why this situation exists, and whether the LCY has an answer to the questions of why the situation is as it is, and of where and how to go from here. Talking about the application of the long-term economic stabilization program principles in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], Dane Cuic stressed: In our first attempts to view the YPA's progress in terms of the standpoints and orientations underlined in the long-term economic stabilization program, we believe that over the last few years we have been behaving and operating to a considerable extent in accordance with certain of the essential guidelines.

The planned development of corresponding production, servicing, repair and cadre potentials and their linking, cooperation and integration with other corresponding producers in the country are in keeping with this. At present, we satisfy 70 percent of all needs of the armed forces as regards armaments and equipment, and this should still be improved by the end of the medium-term plan. To implement the basic commitments emphasized in the "Starting Foundations" as regards the long-term economic stabilization, it is necessary, in our view, to persist in their implementation. While firmly adhering to our basic sociopolitical commitments, it is most essential that we prepare more efficient concrete instruments and measures which will best ensure this.

This, however, requires major and urgent changes in our practices, in our present habits, behavior and responsibility. It requires the mobilization of all forces of society, especially the LCY, and its readiness and ability to deal with them. It is necessary to expect resistance, poor understanding and also disagreement with these measures because they will affect the interests of many. Preparations should be made to overcome this successfully. We have the opportunity during the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress to contribute to the unity of views about this question which is very important to us, Cuic said. The communists in the YBA will continue in the future to extend unreserved support to the LCY Central Committee and to the state leadership of our country in their efforts to overcome the economic and other social difficulties, Dane Cuic said in conclusion.

Speaking about the problems of implementing the "Starting Foundations," Kiro Gligorov pointed out the need for profound changes in the existing socioeconomic relations because in practice we are today far from the proclaimed constitutional (?goal). Besides, these changes must be carried out in conditions of exceptionally unfavorable economic and political relations, of high inflation and a falling rate of growth which is approaching stagnation.

Only if the worker is convinced that the changes are designed to improve the position of associated labor, that it will be he who will make decisions or that social decisions will be made mainly under his influence, can it be expected that his enormous and still unexploited energy will be released and that the enormous but slightly rusty machinery of the economy will start moving again.

Speaking about the place and role of the LCY in the implementation of the "Starting Foundations," Gligorov emphasized the need to struggle against the lonstanding habit, which has already become a mentality, a set consciousness, of our speaking about self-management while at the same time continuing, without further ado, to alienate income. We must struggle against the multiplication of institutions, the growth of administrative apparatus, the expansion of material rights and so on so as to bring the power of the state authority within the constitutional and legal frameworks.

Speaking still more concretely, if an organization "produces losses," the worker should change the workers' council and the management organs. Full economic responsibility for the results of work and business operations can be achieved, and such moves will have not only economic, but also moral justification if the League of Communists remains ideologically consistent to the end in this action, and if it applies these criteria of readiness and consistency in the struggle for the implementation of the long-term stabilization program in its own ranks as well, and assesses the actions of all its members, including the most responsible members at all levels, on the basis of these criteria. The LCY, Gligorov emphasized, must, by its activity and example, create an atmosphere in which different behavior cannot be tolerated and this is in fact impossible. [sentence as received]

Milorad Roganovic expressed the conviction that the material prepared by the Commission for the Problems of Economic Stabilization is concrete and clear and that the assessments put forward by the commission reflect the situation and relations in our society.

Speaking about the position of workers, Roganovic stressed that a large amount of the resources of expanded reproduction are still alienated from the workers and from the basic organizations of associated labor, and that reproduction is not fully under their economic and political control. These resources are in fact decided in inner-business structures of organizations of associated labor, [word indistinct] of self-managing interest communities and of executive organs of sociopolitical communities and organizations. It is on such positions that technobureaucratic monopoly in the management and distribution of resources is created. Therefore, criticisms must be directed above all at these matters. This means that state organs must not put their hands on those resources which do not belong to them. [lengthy passage indistinct]

Nazmi Mikulovci stressed that the work on the adoption of the complete program of economic stabilization should be speeded up, as should all the necessary documents and measures which ensure its consistent implementation.

The adoption of the law on foreign-exchange transactions and the formation of self-managing interest communities for economic relations with other countries, with the aim, among others, of workers organized in basic organizations of associated labor really becoming masters, through their delegates, of this significant component of business activity, has led to many conflict situations inside associated labor, to breaks in trends of reproduction, and even to major disintegration, Mikulovci stressed. Special measures should ensure the further development of the socioeconomic relations in organizations of associated labor, the establishment of more efficient and more rational organization of work and of business activity. If one looks at the qualitative elements of organizational standards one sees that our economy is fragmented and insufficiently organized, and it is here that a large number of problems start. It is for this reason that we have to implement the current tasks to raise the level of productivity, its reproductive ability and the efficiency of the system as a whole. The construction of a number of projects of energy production and nonferrous metallurgy should be continued because if this is not done the consequences will be far more severe, Mikulovci said.

Mikulovci then stressed that the problem of the speedier development of insufficiently developed republics and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is a complex question and that only development-accelerating measures which are in the spirit and in the service of all the measures for the entire long-term economic stabilization of the country should be applied to this program. The fact is known that the inflationary and unstable economic trends affect the least developed most and the "Starting Foundations" do not provide foundations for a selective approach, with the exception of the chapter on social problems which is narrow anyway and which, with respect to distribution, has overtones of a plea for levelling-out.

The situation is serious and the program can only be fulfilled on condition that radical changes are effected in the attitude toward work in all structures. Economic stabilization can only be achieved if its burden is distributed equally to all social subjects.

We speak about the real danger from forces offering solutions opposed to or not in line with our self-management system. Hence the responsibility to mobilize the subjective factors so that the long-term stabilization program should be realized only through the struggle for further development of self-management socioeconomic relations, Nazmi Mikulovci said in conclusion.

Milutin Baltic is of the view that in drawing conclusions from this program we should be clearer about the fact that it is precisely the retention of the old relations and modes of expanded production that has led to these difficulties. Thus a change in this sphere, radical in the way it is set out by the Constitution and Law on Associated Labor, is essential to the fulfillment of the stabilization program. If resources can be obtained easily and multiplied several times in banks without any real basis for this, including foreign credit, and without sufficient responsibility with respect to returning them, then it is quite clear that this system had to lead to the present situation. In the 1976-80 period this was the path we followed, the old basis we worked on. The warnings that were given were not fully heeded.

Today, when a higher level of productivity of labor is sought from (?basic organizations of associated labor), it is no longer possible to work on these lines. The association of labor comes up against the logic of the old enterprises, which stems from the former logic of capital, where the stronger must subjugate the weaker. This is impossible in our circumstances, impossible in every commune and republic. It is even less possible to open up the process of linking-up and integration among republics on this basis.

We have embarked on the development of certain branches of industry: the car industry, machine-building, the chemical industry, electrical engineering, the electronics industry and some others, the development of which has demanded large imports of technology, know-how and equipment, as well as large imports of reproduction material and expensive material at that. These branches were not orientated toward exports and they achieved very little in this sense. They became a basic factor in our liquidity problem. It is one thing if a small factory appears on the foreign exchange market, but quite another when a car industry and an oil industry start buying up foreign exchange. The shoe or wood industries are not able to resolve their problems. This is a crucial question which we failed to grasp. The car industry not only set a lot of wheels turning on the road, but also stimulated the consumption of oil derivatives. This is now the main complex of problems facing us. Car producers are behaving as if this is not their concern. This is also true of certain other industries.

Why has stagnation taken hold in the social sector? What is happening with the great demographic changes in rural area when 70 percent of agricultural land (80 percent of which is in the hands of individual owners) is in the hands of people who are not essentially orientated toward market production? Their chief source of income is not agriculture but something else. Now, the neglect of certain types of production is fully evident. For instance, Milutin Baltic stressed, in the past we had a reasonable situation in cattle breeding; however, recently there has been a drop in this because mixed households no longer have enough manpower for the old extensive method of cattle breeding. The problem of agriculture should be discussed once again in the working groups.

The essence of the problem in implementing the economic stabilization policy lies in the fact that we have arrived at a level which calls for a fundamental change in the methods of economic activity, Dragutin Kosovac said.

One of the crucial issues at our present economic juncture is also the balance-of-payments question, and this means first and foremost making the economy capable of exporting more. The basis of achieving this is to change the internal relations and to create economic coercion for the struggle for more productive and efficient work.

We have the opportunity to do this along with changing the internal relations. First, the opportunity lies in our nonaligned policy, in the prestige which our country enjoys in the world. Tito's policy of independence and nonalignment has opened the doors to developing countries for us, and this is the largest market with the greatest prospects. But no matter how much one might like someone, nobody is ready to buy dearer goods of lesser quality or to stand for delays in completion dates of construction projects. In this context, Kosovac pointed out that we have not fully resolved the question of providing credits for exports. We have resolved it in principle, by law, by setting up the Bank for the Promotion of Relations With Other Countries, by principled decisions, pooling of resources, and so forth, but this is not yet functioning. The state organs -- when I say state organs I include at times also the chambers of economy -- have taken on many unnecessary functions such as the functions of determining where an organization will have its mission. I agree that there are many unnecessary missions, but I think that it is more important to analyze why there are so many and eliminate the conditions which provide the incentive to open up missions.

I think that it would be more useful for the state -- and this is its job after all -- to take action through friendly countries to lift the Saudi embargo on exports, for example. This seems to be logical and it is possible. The question of Yugoslavia becoming a member of the Asian Bank can be resolved and the Southeast Asian market, which has many prospects, could be opened to us. One of our great export advantages, for which even the most developed countries envy us, is our access to East European markets. We know these markets and are able to work with them. They are open to us.

In view of the controversial views which have been emerging in the public in this respect, I would like to say that this is our great advantage, as is the opportunity for making technological progress in such cooperation. I think that backing should be extended to such cooperation by clearly adopting the standpoint that it is never a good thing to "have all one's eggs in one basket." This does not mean restricting markets where we have advantages, but it does mean stimulating cooperation with other countries and with other regions.

The organizations of associated labor must exercise an increasing influence in the field of expanded reproduction, Risto Dzunov said in the debate. The dynamics of this process will depend on our work and on our struggle, otherwise we shall be disappointed. We determined this 15 years ago and again 10 years and 5 years ago, and yet this process is still developing very slowly. Economic changes cannot be achieved overnight. We cannot overcome the present relations by such an excessive credit burden carried by all who embarked on investment projects.

If this is so, we cannot spread illusions that this situation will essentially change overnight. After all, we must wage a concrete struggle about every project. And we fully agreed with the assessment made here on this theme, that we must strive for the management and use of the accumulation funds to be in the hands of the organizations of associated labor, and not that this is done on their behalf by the management organs of the banks because these funds do not belong to the banks. There is still this deep-rooted vision among numerous activists about the financial structure of projects in which 20 or 30 percent of the resources are secured by the work organization and the "remaining funds" by the banks, Risto Dzunov said.

Peko Dapcevic pointed out that the "Starting Foundations" dealt very timidly with the social consequences of the measures to be undertaken, although it is clear that they will be very serious. The question of unemployment is especially important and must have a place in the document because this is in fact the main political problem for a country such as ours. Dapcevic therefore proposed that the problem of employment should be dealt with in the introductory part of the "Starting Foundations," and that a special session of the LCY Central Committee should be devoted to it. In this connection it is not enough to limit ourselves to statements, it is also necessary to point out the prospects for the solution of this problem.

Stane Lepej said that the "Starting Foundations" are important, as a common ideopolitical basis on which all subjective and progressive forces should wage their campaign, prepare programs of measures, and mobilize the widest possible circle of workers and working people for the successful and faster implementation of an efficacious economic and social stabilization.

The workers are aware, Lepej said, that they must work more and better, but they also demand a change of attitude toward work everywhere. They are aware that they should decide on the conditions and results of their work. The decisions, therefore, which do not contribute to the strengthening of the workers' position, which do not solve the essential questions of economic operations in a self-managing manner, and in which the worker does not decide on income, are received by the workers with resistance and by an unwillingness to accept responsibility.

After the discussion in which 11 LCY Central Committee members took part, Dr Dusan Dragosavac emphasized that this is the fourth session of this organ devoted to the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress. Emphasizing that the economic situation must also be reflected in the political disposition of our people, which despite everything, is favorable, Dragosavac added that this fact must not "lull us to sleep." He then emphasized that problems of distribution, which is voluntarist in practice, are especially in the forefront and are reflected in productivity.

The "Starting Foundations," Dragosavac emphasized, must be attentively considered in all basic organizations of associated labor, local communities, municipalities, provinces, republics and in the federation. Concrete programs of stabilization can be prepared for every environment on their basis.

The LCY Central Committee, as well as the republican and provincial committees of the League of Communists, must do all they can to change the present situation and to eliminate many irregularities as soon as possible. It is not enough to advocate self-management, we should stop talking in cliches and rid ourselves of unrealistic plans.

After a comprehensive debate on the economic and social situation in the country, the LCY Central Committee expressed full support for the "Starting Foundations" as a common socio-economic basis for the activity of communists and all subjective forces in our society. At the end of the sesion, the LCY Central Committee adopted basic stances which state:

Members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists must implement the stances contained in the "Starting Foundations" through the self-managing and delegate system in all organizations of associated labor and in self-managing communities at all levels and adopt decisions concerning the determination and implementation of concrete measures of economic stabilization in the organizations of associated labor. The League of Communists must also take action to change the behavior and overall dealings and relations with other organizations of associated labor and self-managing communities as regards the distribution of income and the associating of work and resources to implement common interests and programs.

The Central Committee emphasizes the importance of economies and more rational general and joint expenditure from the municipalities to the federation. It especially emphasizes the need to be economical with foreign exchange, particularly in expenditure which does not relate to goods.

The Central Committee emphasizes that the "Starting Foundations" should be used in all environments for the preparation of concrete measures and decisions as regards the implementation of the basic tasks of the economic policy in 1982, especially as regards economic relations with foreign countries, and for adapting their medium-term social plans to the requirements of implementation of the economic policy of stabilization.

The Central Committee decided that the "Starting Foundations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization" should be sent to the delegates to the 12th LCY Congress with the purpose of encouraging direct activity in the preparation of documents for the 12th LCY Congress.

PLANINC COMMENTS ON DEVELOPING COUNTRIES' STRUGGLE

LD220042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 21 May (TANJUG) -- The developing countries' exhibition presents an impressive picture of their struggle for food, said Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc here.

"As I watch the exhibition, I recall all the efforts we made in our own time. They are doing it in more difficult conditions than ours," said Milka Planinc, stressing that it was essential for Yugoslavia to help the developing countries through intensified cooperation although, unlike the world's rich countries, Yugoslavia may not be in a position to extend large credits, "we can help these countries to develop faster and to improve conditions for their efforts and work with our experience, technology and programmes," she said.

Milka Planinc, who recently became the first woman president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, today visited the traditional international agricultural fair in Novi Sad, the centre of the country's granary. The fair is characterised, more than ever before, by the presence of the developing countries. Their specialized exhibition and symposium are devoted to the problem of food, one of the chief requirements of these countries.

Milka Planinc spoke about the struggle for food in which Yugoslavia intends to take an ever larger part. In the long run, this struggle is also in Yugoslavia's interest because "solidarity with the developing countries is also our real economic interest," she said.

The Yugoslav premier praised Yugoslav producers who exhibited their achievements in the fields of agriculture and food industry. She warned, however, that expertise, scientific achievements (?and) the considerable experience had not yet found such a broad application in practice, as would be not only logical but also necessary for the economy and people.

Minic Speaks at Fair

LD221838 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1605 GMT 22 May 82

[Text] Novi Sad, 22 May (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia, which is among the most developed of developing countries, can help very much the developing countries to speed up food production and to develop the agricultural and food industry.

This was stressed by Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Committee for International Relations, who with Marko Djuricin, president of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina League of Cummunists, and Nikola Dragin, general director of the 49th International Agricultural Fair, spent several hours touring the fair in Novi Sad.

The developing countries' vital needs, he stated, are to establish among themselves close economic and scientific-technical cooperation. Minic noted that at a large number of conferences and meetings of the "Group of 77" of developing countries, of the nonaligned countries and of UNCTAD the question of "how to develop, how to get out of backwardness" had always been raised. He recalled that 2 1/2 decades ago the developing countries were oriented to making demands on developed countries, but that they did not have much benefit from that.

Then gradually the knowledge and consciousness has grown among all developing countries that the first and most important task is to rely on one's own efforts. Therefore, the great participation of developing countries in the Novi Sad fair testifies that all developing countries need to mutually link up and therefore this [word indistinct] plays a very prominent role as a center of the linking up of developing countries. Such centers, in Minic's words, are necessary to developing countries in various parts of the world, to link up, to conclude business transactions, to spread cooperation and in this way to implement political conclusions of earlier conferences. Minic recalled that in Caracas last year the platform of cooperation between developing countries was worked out in detail, and that we cannot be satisfied with the implementation of this platform. In the developing countries' pavillion I heard today, Minic said, that the representatives of these countries have concluded many business transactions with Yugoslav businessmen.

Milos Minic stated that increasing food production and exports are two tasks of the greatest significance for our country, because Yugoslavia has great opportunities and conditions for this, both as regards satisfying the requirements of the domestic market and as regards food exports. Minic presented the impression that due to the balance of payments situation, domestic producers, in particular machine producers, have turned toward exports. Stressing that for greater food production and exports an agrarian policy is needed which would introduce a sense of security and stability in all Yugoslav producers, in the entire Yugoslav agricultural industry. [sentence as received] It is, therefore, to be expected that agreements by republics and provinces on the development of agricultural industry (?will be reached) because agriculture and food industry can make an even more significant contribution to the implementation of the economic stabilization program and of the other tasks which the LCY Central Committee discussed.

PUPILS, PARENTS, TEACHERS PUNISHED IN KOSOVO

AU210955 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 May 82 p 13

[Z. Kostic report]

[Text] Urosevac, 14 May — Disciplinary and other measures have been taken against the first and second year pupils of the Department of the Josip Broz Tito Secondary School Education Center in Muzicane village and against their parents because of their organization of and participation in the boycott of school classes in the Muzicane local community on 11 and 12 March this year, when hostile Albanian nationalist and irredentists slogans were shouted.

Ten pupils have been expelled from the school, 41 pupils have been punished with a final warning before expulsion, and 30 pupils have been punished with other educational measures. Measures have been also taken against members of the League of Communists whose children were participants of organizers of that hostile action. Muhamed Fejzulahu, who was also secretary of the Basic Organization of the League of Communists in Vojnovac Village, has been dismissed from his position as president of the Action Conference of the League of Communists in the Muzicane local community [sentence as published]. Adem Hiseni, secretary of the Basic Organization of the League of Communists in Muzicane village, and Sefki Coroli, secretary of the Basic Organization of the League of Communists in Rasince village, have been also replaced in their positions.

The local organizations of the Socialist Alliance have also taken the sociopolitical measures and thus, Ibrahim Coroli, president of the Muzicane Local SAWP Conference, and Mahmut Jasari and Izet Alijiju, presidents of the SAWP branches in Vojnovac and Djurkovac villages, respectively, have been relieved of their positions. Four professors and one assistant of the Extension Department of the Muzicane Secondary School Education Center have been punished with party measures and final warning before expulsion. Ten parents have been charged with offenses and fined 3,000 to 4,000 dinars each.

BORBA ANSWERS SOFIA PAPER ON SFRY CENSUS

AU191909 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 May 82 p 11

[Zoran Mandzuka commentary: "'The Vanished Bulgarians'"]

[Text] OTECHESTVEN FRONT is a Sofia newspaper. Recently, on 10 May, it carried an editorial commentary entitled "The Vanished Bulgarians." This is a commentary on the latest, that is, last year's census in Yugoslavia. It is an article which, together with messages that come as no surprise, expresses — as it is said — the concern of the official public over the reduced number of citizens of Bulgarian nationality living in Yugoslavia.

The heading itself, "The Vanished Bulgarians," skillfully and concisely expresses the essence of Sofia's stance. The article unskillfully (or probably also inevitably) attaches extreme definitions to a very definite social demographic change which neither determine that change nor stem from it. It must be immediately stated that the Sofia newspaper proceeds from a fact: Two censuses, one in 1971 and the other last year, have shown that the number of those who have declared themselves Bulgarians has decreased from 58,627 to 36,189, thus reaching the lowest level of the five postwar censuses. Thus, the number has decreased, which is easily seen and which, of course, must not necessarily leave anyone connected with the Sofia newspaper indifferent.

Figures

The special Bulgarian concern expressed in the question "where are the other citizens who were Bulgarians only 10 years ago" would be explainable if it were not so conspicuously one-sided.

Even figures, which are always stubborn, can be interpreted in several different ways: out of context, squeezed out and with a predetermined purpose in mind or within the framework of the total and complete data that provide an easily accessible truth. Naturally, the Sofia newspaper is entitled to both: the former way is the usual one, but the latter is necessary.

OTECHESTVEN FRONT is oriented to a single line of thought, the one about the Bulgarian nationality, something which is natural. But to get an answer to the question "where are the others...." it should have made the small effort of also considering other clear and, as always openly published comparisons.

"A country such as Yugoslavia, which delcares in its Constitution and by its entire official policy that it strives not only to ensure but also to promote an even development of all nationalities, will probably take care to explain this demographic problem," one of Sofia's messages says, explaining itself with a calculated ambiguity. The Constitution, official policy, statements? The Sofia newspaper certainly knows that there is also practice, that is, the practical everyday implementation both of the Constitution and the policy, briefly, the achievements on which the statements are based. At the same time, it is a noticeable fact that precisely now, and precisely in Yugoslavia, wide and often polemical but always open deliberations are in progress to explain as fully as possible some of the demographic as well as all other changes reflected in the census results. Let us repeat: This latest census has shown fewer Bulgarians than the preceding one. But it can also be easily seen that there are fewer Italians, that, for instance, there are also fewer Hungarians and Czechs, and that the number of those who declared themselves Serbs or Croatians has dropped.... On the other hand, for instance, the number of those who declared themselves according to their regional affiliation has convincingly increased, by one-third; and the number of those who declared themselves Yugoslavs has increased even more convincingly, fivefold, a result which most thoroughly explains the question of "where are these or those."

Implementation

The Sofia newspaper disregards all that, again inevitably, for the sake of upholding its own thesis. The commentary concludes with a remark, or perhaps it is better to say, with a weighty afterthought, which, after the question "where are the other Bulgarians," says:

"No nationalist motives can be sought here in this connection. For, what is involved is not an artificially created or invented nationality, but the Bulgarian nationality which is recognized both by laws and by public opinion in Yugoslavia."

This certainly says a great deal about many things, about itself [OTECHESTVEN FRONT] naturally. Of course, it is not said, but it is apparently implied, that what is primarily involved in this connection are two opposite views, two completely different practices: the practice of Bulgaria, where the creation of one, that is, as claimed, the "socialist nation," not only includes the submerging of others -- for instance, the Macedonian one -- but also the negation of its [Macedonian nation's] existence in Yugoslavia; and the other completely different, Yugoslav practice, the practice of the policy -- and of its implementation -- which is widely respected in the world and is the most complete policy of real equality of all peoples and nationalities living in Yugoslavian territory. It is only this different practice that says everything.

CEMA FOOD COUNCIL ENDS BELGRADE SESSION

AU212035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] The 38th regular session of the Permanent Commission of the Cema Council for Food Industry has ended in Belgrade. In accordance with the agreement concluded with the CEMA council in 1964, the Yugoslav delegation participated in the discussions on several points of mutual economic and scientific-technical interest. A protocol on the Yugoslav fund for exports of wine joining the 1975 agreement on international specialization in wine production was signed. This protocol will ensure standing deliveries of Yugoslav wines to the CEMA member countries over a longer period.

GREEK PRIME MINISTER TO PAY VISIT 26-28 MAY

LD231426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 23 May 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- At the invitation of Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, will pay an official visit to Yugoslavia 26-28 May.

Papandreou Interview

LD231842 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1633 GMT 23 May 82

[Text] Athens, 23 May (TANJUG) -- An exit from the presently strained relations in the world, especially amongst the big powers and antagonistic blocs, can be sought only through the establishment [words indistinct], through the strengthening of peace and cooperation, through the development of largescale north-south dialogue and by halting the arms race. This was stated by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou in his interview given to the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG, pending his soon visit to Yugoslavia.

Papandreou sees world tensions as the great danger that causes justified anxiety. In his words, problems were noted to be mounting also in the North-South relations. The gulf between the wealthy and unwealthy, instead of being filled up down, continues to deepen more and more. In this connection, Papandreou cautioned that the world would find itself in a difficult and unprecedented economic, social and political crisis, unless adequate and timely measures are taken. The bulk of responsibility for a world situation like this is upon the big powers, Papandreou said. However, he added that the small countries too can contribute to the improvement of the world situation by their active participation and by opposition to the logic of the mounting armament.

The Greek prime minister pointed out that his country was against the deployment of more missiles in Europe and was striving for a denuclearization of the Balkans and its liberation from the bloc antagonisms. "In all this, as well as in view of the efforts toward the consolidation of international cooperation, the Nonaligned Movement has a very significant role", noted Papandreou. In saying that Greco-Yugoslav relations have been good by tradition and that prospects exist for their further and more comprehensive development, Papandreou noted that Greece, like Yugoslavia, unreservedly endeavours for the development of the closest possible all-Balkans cooperation, multilateral as well as bilateral.

"Our common objective", said Papandreou, "is to transform the Balkans into a zone of international cooperation and peace," the Greek prime minister said in the end. This visit to Yugoslavia will be an occasion for talks on the further development of good relations, of the expansion of cooperation in all areas, and also for the familiarization with Yugoslavia's experiences in the development of self-management in which the Greek socialist government is interested.

DRAGOSAVAC INTERVIEWED ON POST-TITO ERA, KOSOVO

LD191438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 19 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 19 May (TANJUG) -- The period since the death of President Tito has clearly shown that various speculations on the so-called post-Tito period have been completely unfounded, League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency President Dr Dusan Dragosavac states in an interview to the Belgrade REVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS. Dragosavac states that Yugoslavs have never regarded Tito as a legend but, instead, as a part of their revolution. "The revolution continues as ("does) Tito with it. All our institutions, our entire system, the principle of collective leadership are functioning well, although not without difficulties, which is understandable", Dragosavac states.

Dragosavac underlines that the LCY has been in the first lines of two battles crucial for the century we live in -- in the struggle against fascism and the struggle against Stalinism. Yugoslavia struggles within the Movement of Non-Alignment today for a fundamental transformation of the overall system of international political and economic relations on democratic and progressive foundations, Dragosavac underlines.

The world socialist process, which has encompassed a large number of countries, Dragosavac notes, "cannot be fenced in by anybody's state boundaries". Dragosavac points up as a characteristic of a vast part of mankind the aspiration for national and social emancipation and the establishment of new international political and economic relations, in which the policy and Movement of Non-Alignment play a role of primary importance.

Acting parallel with this are forces and factors which endeavour to preserve the old relations, if not in the obsolete colonial sense, then in new forms of domination and hegemony, Dragosavac notes. Dragosavac states that capitalist countries, with rare exceptions, do not show enough understanding for the efforts of non-aligned and other developing countries in the struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order.

"Regretfully this understanding is neither shown by the countries of the so-called real socialism, with the explanation being that only the former colonial metropolies have moral obligations to developing countries" Dragosavac notes and adds that "it would only be right for them to approach the establishment of the new international economic order from the position of social progress and socialism".

Yugoslavia is among the most open countries in the world, Dragosavac stresses. "When it had seemed that we should close ourselves, we opened wide all our doors to the world and when it had seemed to many that it was necessary to slow down the process of democratisation, we took the opposite course", he says.

Dragosavac states that "we have never considered that we have attained perfection in the realisation of human rights and freedoms". "No country in the world has attained it", he adds. "We are, however, trying to attain the principled stands we have built into the LCY programme and the Yugoslav Constitution on the rights and freedoms of working people", Dragosavac assesses.

Dragosavac notes that the LCY (?does not) interfere in culture, arts and sciences and that all styles and trends have the full freedom of expression in Yugoslavia. The only condition is that nobody has the right to abuse the freedom of others, for example, to spread religious or national hatred.

Self-management in Yugoslavia leads to the socialization of all offices, Dragosavac notes. Referring to the jurists' dilemma, both in Yugoslavia and abroad, whether Yugoslavia is a federation or a confederation, Dragosavac states that from that point of view elements of both are present. The essence is in that Yugoslavia represents a special type of a federation, the LCY Central Committee Presidency president states.

Dragosavac illustrates the above by noting that, despite the Yugoslav constituent republics having their boundaries, Yugoslavia's state territory is one, as are also the country's customs system, currency system, foreign policy, defense and state security service.

Many of our friends abroad who appreciate our system, Dragosavac states, ask, in connection with the events in Kosovo, why Yugoslavia, which has six constituent republics, refuses to constitute a seventh in Kosovo.

"This is for us not only a question of territorial integrity" Dragosavac stresses, "but we in principle do not wish to create any kind of parallel nations as a counter-balance".